The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously re-

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People.

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Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. IX .- NO. 28.

HENRY KUHN, Nat'l Sec'y, S.L.P.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 8, 1899.

PRICE 2 CENTS.



New BRITAIN, CONN., Jet. 3 .- At the town election, held here esterday, the Socialist Labor Party took a long step forward, increasing its poll of last year's city election nearly 33 per cent. The vote in New Britain was then 711; this year in the town it rises to 945.

We may now expect the local papers to do some more howling. Last year they kept on howling for weeks at a stretch, and finally gathered solace from the belief that the big poll of 711 was "an accident," "a flash in the pan," and that "the workingmen of the city and town would have sense enough not to town would nave sense enough not to follow the idle dreamers," but "seek their rights through the old parties, like easible and practical men." Evidently the "senseless" and "unpractical" element is growing. There is no consolation in the present poll of the S. L. P. for the contralist politicians. tien in the present poll of the S. L. P. for the capitalist politicians. The solace of last year will not furnish solace this year. The S. L. P. vote evidently was no "accident." Accidents don't happen twice in succession. However much the notion of last year's vote being an "accident" may have at first comforted our New Britain activities for a while the comfort must

capitalists for a while, the comfort must have worn out speedily, and, as this election approached, black misgivings election approached, black misgivings must have haunted their dreams. The Socialists were active; the campaign had hardly begun when they took the sump and brought home to their fellow wage-slaves the truths of Socialism and the rascality of capitalism, and of its Siamese twins, the Republican and Democratic parties. The meetings were all attentions were well attentions the street in size and enall attentive; they grew in size and en-thusiasm; and culminated on the eve of the election with a mass meeting that lied the body and aisles of the New Britain theatre, where Comrade Daniel Da Leon, of New York, was the speaker. We start right in for the next tussle.

Socialist Labor Party's vote here at the town election, en the 2nd instant, was \$0; at the last election, 68.

ORANGE, CONN., Oct. 4.-The S. L. P. ed at the town election last Monday polled at the town election last MORGAY is straight votes, the highest candi-date polled 82. At the last election, last year, there were here only 31 votes. This town is in New Haven County.

A Circular Challenge

Issued by Comrade Jeremiah O'Fihelly to the Field.

ABINGTON, MASS., Sept. 30, 1899. Dear Sir .- I have been nominated by the Socialist Labor Party of this district as candidate for representative to the General Court of 1900.

I, as candidate of the Working Class, who constitute the majority of the vo-iers of the district, think it only right that the Working Class voters have a fair opportunity of judging for them-selves which candidate is entitled to their votes. Therefore, I invite you to debate with me at meetings to be held in Abington and Whitman during the two weeks from October 23rd to November 6th, inclusive, either in the open tings to be advertised for the purpose of giving the wage-workers an opportunity to attend. I have invited each candidate nominated, and will invite any and all candidates who may be nominated for this office.

Respectfully yours, JER. O'FIHELLY.

Newburg, N. Y., Socialist Labor Party Nominations.

For Mayor—Matthew Steele. For President of the Common Coun-

I-James McGarvey.
For members of the Board of Educaca-Robert Moran and Harry Chart-

For Water Commissioner—Aaron For Alms House Commissioner-Geo.

Cornell and Joseph Brau.

ALDERMEN.

First Ward—Sainuel W. Felter.

Second Ward—Abram Weinstok.

Taird Ward—Richard Morris.

Dannel Ward—Loke H. Cornell.

Fourth Ward—John H. Cornell.
Fifth Ward—Adolph Murdell.
Sixth Ward—Thomas P. Callahan. For Assembly-Edward A. Gidley.

aniantes of the Socialist Labor Party in counties of New York and Kings, for the rose of electing delegates to the Assembly set Convention, will be held as follows:

New York County.
Monday, October 9, 1899.
Monday, October 9, 1899.
Mally District at 390 East 38th Street,
agh of Manhattan.
East 59th Street,
agh of Manhattan.

Kings County,

Assembly District at 319 Atlantic Avenue,

accept of Brooklyn.

L. ABELSON, Organizer.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE

t on MONDAY, Oct. wh, at 8.30 p.m. at 98 Avenue J.

egains should not fall to attend and come the Executive Board will meet Sunday,

COLORADO

Class Conscious' Workers Assemble in

DENVER, Col., Sept. 27.—The State Conference on party matters, methods, etc., which was held here yesterday, was a brilliant success in every respect. -in fact it exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the State Committee, which had long been urging its neces-

sity upon the various sections.

The meeting was called to order at 10.15 a.m. by State Secretary Warnecke, who welcomed the delegates and expressed his satisfaction at the large at-tendance, all but two of the sections in good standing being represented.

Comrade Nixon Elliott, of Pueblo, was elected chairman, and Alfred H. Lampe, of Denver, secretary.
Comrades Warnecke, of Denveringht, of Pueblo, and Brimble. Denver

Williamsburg, were elected a committee on credentials, after which a recess of ten minutes was taken. When the meeting was again called to order, the Committee on Credentials

reported the following as entitled to seats in the conference:
Pueblo.—Nixon Elliott, J A V-ight,

W. J. Knight and J. Fran Williamsburg.—H. J. Br. a. 248.
Rockvale.—P. R. Douglas.
Leadville.—W. E. White.
Montrose.—Fred Hoffman.
Grand Junction.—Sam Flint and A. K.

Trueblood. Russel Gulch.-S. S. Johnson, Geo.

Grimsley and W. A. Hopkins. Denver.—Ed. Wernet, Albert Wernet, E. O. Cochrane, Jerry Nagle, J. H. Mar-tensen, A. G. Masker, Britta Morris, A. H. Lampe, H. Warnecke, A. Judelovitz, W. H. Boyd, Clayton Tammany and H.

Ouray.-H. H. Wesseler and C. H.

Schaefer.

The report was accepted and the conference then heard a report on the con-dition of the party's finances and the report of last Fall's political campaign

Comrade Warnecke.
The secretary then read Comrade

Hickey's report on his tour through this State, which was likewise encour-aging and instructive. W. J. Knight, W. E. White and H. J. Brimble were elected to audit the ac-counts of the State Campaign Committee, and A. H. Lampe, F. Hoffman and S. Flint were elected a committee on resolutions.

The meeting then adjourned until 2.30

Promptly at 2.30 the meeting was again called to order by the chairman. The first business transacted was the reading of the report of the Auditing Committee, which was adopted, and ordered placed on file with the State sec-

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was laid over for thirty minutes.

After thorough discussion of the matter, it was voted to put a State organizer in the field as soon as possible, the speeches of the delegates showing that their sections could be relied upon to contribute financially and render other

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was then taken up, and adopted with great enthusiasm. The Resolutions were as follows:

On the Class Struggle Within the Party.

WHEREAS. The National Executive Committee of the S. L. P. and the Editor of our national organ, THE PEOPLE, saw fit to reprimand and condemn the views expressed by the "Volkszeitung" of New York, the German daily organ of the Party, in that city on the question of taxation and on the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance; and

WHEREAS, Said views of the "Volkszeitung" on taxation are not in harmony with the attitude of the Party on the question, and indefensible from a scientific standpoint; and

Volkszeitung" toward the S. T. & L. A. with the object of discrediting the same was an act of antagonism to the will of the Party, which endorsed said S. T. & L. A. in regular convention; and

WHEREAS, The "Volkszeitung," THE PEOPLE and "Vorwärts," being financially controlled by the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association. aid association electing the editor ne "Volkszeitung." and claiming ownership, and, consequently, the same rights over the two other papers above

mentioned: and WHEREAS. The National Executive Committee, in order to secure to the Party better control of its official organs, submitted to the Party referen-dum the question. "Shall the Party own and control its official organs, etc.?"

and
WHEREAS, The said Socialistic Cooperative Publishing Association, seeing
that the question would be answered
by the Party in the affirmative, and
that a profitable "business" would thus
escape it, did, on the evening of July
10th, of this year, call a meeting of the
General Committee of Section New York in an irregular manner by not giving proper and sufficient notice of same, and did at said meeting assume to depos the National Executive Committee, a prerogative which, according to the National Constitution, can be exercised only by the sections of Greater New York, subject to approval by the refer-endum vote of the entire Party; and

WHEREAS. This illegally assembled General Committee assumed to elect a temporary or acting National Executive Committee, which is also the duty of the sections of Greater New York; therefore be it

RESOLVED. That this conference endorse the action of the National Ex-ecutive Committee in submitting the above mentioned question to a vote of the entire Party as fully justified by the situation at the time and by subsequent votes above enumerated; and further

(Continued on page 3.)

HAS-BEENISN

The British, or Old Style, or Pure and Simple Unionism Steelengraved.

"Pure and simple trades unionism" is a weird and wonderful thing viewed from the vantage ground of these United States, but it is far more so when examined in the "home of its birth;" the "tight little Isle." To hear the lamented and lamenting Sammy Gompers speak of the fearsome thing, it would be supposed that within the pale of its influence mankind had reached the apex of its glory. Beautiful are its commandments; righteous are its ways; glorious are its achievements. But look at it as it is, and it stands forth a petrifled essence of "hasbeenism." A degrading spectacle of alternate poltroonery and bravado, of cowardice and braggadacio, of fear and recklessness.

It displays all the characteristics of the debauched ignorant. One day boasting of its past, the next moaning at its One day shouting its victories (?) to the unconverted, the next trailing its bedraggled rags with outstretched palm soliciting alms. One day puffing itself up like a Grouse cock, rattling its feathers and pleasing itself with its bombast; the next in full retreat like a cur with tail half mast, yelling and howling at it knows not what;—and all the time its chief characteristics of ignorance, cowardice, and corruption sticking out all over it, showing it for what it is, the dirty decoy-duck for its dirtier master, the Capitalist Class.

Run its advocates to their holes in this country and they will stick out their ugly heads, spitting out their cry of "Look at us in England." Well, let's look. For over a century this emasculated and impotent thing "has been forging its way," "raising the general level and thought" of the working class "higher and higher," until they have capped their pyramid of excellence with the following, which is taken from one of their own papers:

EXPLANATION NEEDED.

On Wednesday, 13th July, six members of the panish Bricklayers' Trade Union, who had left On weenesday, 13th July, six members of the Danish Bricklayers' Trade Union, who had left their country owing to the general lockout, started work at the Horton Asylum works, naz Epsom. But they had scarcely worked an hour and a half when the two hundred English bricklayers working at that place convened a meeting, the outcome of which was that they asked the foreman. to dismiss the "foreigners," to which demand the foreman compiled. Mark well, there was no dispute on at the Horton works and the Danes were as good trade union-sits as any. They were fully skilled, for no man can become a member of the Danish Bricklayers' Union without having served a regular three years' apprenticeship. And it would be absurd to fear any cowardly breach of trade union rules from men who have so manfully resisted capitalist encroachments in their own country. Nor had they committed any offence at the Horton works. Their only crime was to be foreigners.

So much for their "anirit of manly

So much for their "spirit of manly courage" which they have spent decades in acquiring. Now, let us see the other side of their character displayed.

For years the British Trade Unionist has hoasted of his liberties and privileges, which boast has been yawped here in a second-handed fashion by our "American" misfit leaders. Over there in the home of trades unionism, there was no military despotism; "WE" would not allow it. Now, read the following, and giorify the Volkszeitung-Keenan-Croker brand of unionism, oh, ye of lit-tle faith: "What would ye? Are not we the salt of the earth; are not we the true and only leaders of the working CIRSS! Fall down and worship strength:"

SOLDIERS AND STRIKES.

SOLDIERS AND STRIKES.

An interesting decision has just been given in the Queen's Bench Division relating to the maintenance of the military when cailed out during strikes. It will be remembered that during the coal strike in Wales the coiliery owners asked for and obtained the presence of soldiers to "maintain order." and, incidentally, protect their property, which they alleged was in danger. When the question of paying for the keep of the soldiers came on, the Glamoreganshire County Council disputed some of the compromise with the War. Office. This, however the latter refused, whereupon the Council withdrew its offer and declined to admit liability at all. The action was raised for the recovery of £2,500, and now the queen's Bench has decided that the Council has no liability for any part of the cost of maintaining the military. This introduces a new feature into such cases. Hitherto the theory has been that he Justices of the district might summon the presence of troops, with, of course, the sanction of the War and Home Offices, the locality being responsible for the expenses thus incurred. According to the above judgment, the nation at large must in future pay the bill, it raises the question of how far it is allowable that local property owners should be able without check, to put the nation to such expense. In all recent cases where military has been called out it has been under the most shadowy pretence of evidence, the obvious intention being to frighten and subdue the strikers. Now that the localities are relieved the expense of maintaining the military.

"Go to, ye foul scoffers at our great—
"Go to, ye foul scoffers at our great—
"Go to, ye foul scoffers at our great—

"Go to, ye foul scoffers at our great-ness. Look at what we have achieved, after years and years of ennobling work in building up a sturdy and cowardly, strong and ignorant body of tried, true. and pussilanimous monkeys who know not their own power and thereby mag-nificiently sustain the "rights" of their oppressors.

Now also, and again, in that country of "fair play" and therefore of "justice" to our masters, likewise, have we also spent much time and great energy, in procuring the bringing into being of that great boon for the working class called "Municipal Ownership." Chiefly have we secured that in Glasgow where the city, in its corporate capacity, owns the Street Railways. "This has that done for the children of the workers. It has taken them, at an early age, from the school where they might acquire knowledge, and therefore a desire for better things, and has put them at work which requires their being on the street at ungodly hours, thus depriving them of the luxury of proper sleep, which might make them fat, healthy, and impudent to the capitalist class."

This have we done after "slowly toiling," with the accent on slowly, "to-wards our goal of a fair day's work for a fair day's pay."

Listen ye unterrified, and marvel at our greatness, as we depict in glowing words the ignorance, in which we have steeped our young. Listen also, and wonder thereat, to our story of how we have "benefited our masters in benefit-ing ourselves."

A CHANCE TO IMPROVE THE TRACEBOYS. Ex-Baille Chisholm is exercised about the morals of the Tramway traceboys. Evidently the boys are of the opinion that their condition is not as it might be, and they have hit on the practical step by asking an increase of wages as a means of improving their moral status. So, at least, I gather from the following human document, which I reproduce verbatim et literatim:—

"Glasgow, 11th Aug., 1829.
"Slir:—I would Just like too draw your attention too the grievance among Corporation trace boys, before the fair it was aggreed too give a srilling all round too the employees of the Corporation tramways, but they have so far not gave it yet too traceboys which resulted in a few of them refusing too return too work on Wednesday evening hoping you will take the matter up and expose their doings the same as you exposed Lord Overton.—I am yours

"A TRACEBOY."

I find on making inquiries that the boys' strike is well developed, the unfortunate thing for the boys being that scabs are pientiful. I must, however, confeas that the wages paid these boys are much better than what obtains in private employment. They begin at 10s. a week, and for three years their wages increase by yearly increments of is, weekly. They are then transferred to a yard, and may in time become drivers or conductors. In the matter of arranging the hours there is room for improvement. One shift begins at \$.30 a. m., and is continued until 1 p. m., when the boys are knocked off, but have to resume at 6.30 and continued until 1.23, the herses thereafter requiring to be taken to the stables at Kelvisbaugh.

A. Traceboy backs up his letter of last week ty anotifier this week on the hours question, in which he chorses my opinion in favor of a continuous shift as against split shifts. He points out that the boys who go on duty at 5.30 a. m. require to be in the stables at 7.30, or they lose a day's pay. Chains and harness require to be polished. The Mail boys start at 5.30 a. m. leave off at 8.30, resume at 1, and go on until 6. As these boys require to be just he stables at 4.30, or they the stables at 4.30 a. m. surely two eighthour shifts might also be arranged for these instead of the present split duty.

All this have we done to the glory of

All this have we done to the glory of Capitalism. Then dost thou notice that capitalism. Then dost thou notice that no "harsh and indecent language" is used by me in comment on such "favorable conditions?" Notice my quietude of expression, no "railing at capitalists there." Do I not say, "Surely two eight-hour shifts MIGHT also be arranged for these instead of the present split duty In my vocabulary there are none of the "indecent" and "brutal" words used by such ruffians as the Socialists. No such words as "must" and "shall." Not one.

Thus have we shown to you our greatness and what can be accomplished after years and years of "slow, painful ef-

Pursue these tactics, working class of America, and in time ye, too, may, after infinite pain and toll, reach the sublime heights of our debasement and glory in your ability to exist easily and quietly as slaves of the capitalist class.

Also will we be enabled to wear freak clothing, and act as denizens of the menagerie of your masters, who so much need entertainment after the hard labor of spending in rlotous living the wealth they have, "jointly with you, not produced." Do this and you will be happy but miserable; well fed but hun-gry; wear fine clothus but go naked; live in fine houses but exist in slums.

On the other hand, listen not to the Socialists, who would teach you that you are iT. They are bad people; I too am a socialist, but I believe in it not. Listen not to them, because if you do, then will I and my master have to go to work with you, and you will live in comfort, aye luxury, but will be unable to grow thin, sad-eyed, and morose, as you should to be a real man. Listen not and heed not, the Socialist who would make this earth a heaven, wherein you and your children could live free and happy. Then my vocation as a word picturer of misery, and the voca-tion of my master as a breeder of crime would be gone, and the lovely contrasts which now exist, such as poverty and wealth, misery and affluence, crime and honesty, would exist no more.

All these things I warn you of, O. All these things I warn you of, O, working class of America; listen not and heed not, the unterrified men who have resisted Tammany and still keep up their work of organizing the working class on proper lines. Heed them not, I say, otherwise, though you may go to be happy and comfortable, you will not be able to have ME, the blessed of the be able to have ME, the blessed of the capitalists, who can display a longer record of defeats than any mountebank who has gone before. Above all, don't join the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, because then I, who am now stretching my imagination to the breaking point, will be compelled to "imagine" some more and tell impossible stories of impossible scabs, and thus be compelled to stand before you in all my naked beauty of corruption and deceit.

That is the cry and story of "pure and impledom" reduced to plain, but "insimpledom" reduce decent" language. ARTHUR KEEP.

NEW JERSEY.

Special State Convention of the Socialist Larber Party.

The special State Convention of the S. L. P. of New Jersey recently held at Newark, N. J., was attended by 32 delegates, the counties of Essex, Hud-son, Middlesex, Passaic, Sussex and Union and the State Committee being

After permanent organization was perfected by the election of Thomas Jacob as chairman, Mathew Maguire as vice-chairman, and George P. Herr-schaft as secretary, reports of the situation in the various counties were re ceived. Comrade Carless reported for Essex County, Herrschaft for Hudson, Jensen for Middlesex, Maguire for Passaic, O'Brien for Sussex, McGarry and Wagner for Union. The reports de-scribed the manner in which the Kangaroo conspirators had been dealt with and showed that the Party had come out a better organized, more solid and more vigorous body. The following more vigorous body. The following passage of the Essex County report is characteristic:

passage of the Essex County report is characteristic:

"Early in February the County Committee issued a call for a meeting of sympathisers with the party who resided in the Tenth and Twelfth Wards for the purpose of organizing a Ward Branch. At the first meeting it was decided to organize, and the name to be Tenth and Twelfth Ward Branch, and that the business be transacted in English. At the next meeting the name was changed to German Branch No. 8 and the business to be transacted in German. Several sympathisers who could speak only English and who were willing to join the party, refused to do so after this act. Henry Zimman he do a fight for a German Branch, and during his speech, which was delivered in German, he denounced every American in the S. L. P. as a dirty trickster, looking for private gain. He claimed the S. L. P. must be controlled by the old German Socialists, as they are the only ones who understand Socialism. He is a member of the Weigel State Committee, and in most respects is a fair representative of the element hat is opposing the aggressiveness of our party. Since our troubles, if they can be so termed, we have organized Third. Seventh. Twelfth and Thirteenth Ward Branches, a Branch four membership are determined and micre active than ever."

The State Committee, submitted a resulted the sets of the membership are determined and micre active than ever."

its membership tive than ever.

The State Committee submitted a review of the New Jersey Party movement since the State Convention of February 22nd, 1899, when the purposes of the "Volkszeitung" element were betrayed by a resolution emanating from the eleventh and twelfth wards of Jersey City (the seat of kangarooism), and de-manding that the endorsement of the S. T. & L. A. by the Party be recon-

After hearing these reports, committees on resolution, on ways and means, on agitation and on Party press and literature were appointed. The com-mittees reported a number of resolu-tions, of which the following are the most important:

PARTY TACTICS.

RESOLVED. That we, the Socialist Labor Party of New Jersey, in convention assembled, do hereby renew allegiance to our national platform as adopted in 1896; and be it further RESOLVED, That we heartly approve of the action of our National Executive Committee for their unswerving fidelity in carrying out the mandates of our National Convention.

We again reafirm our unswerving faith in the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, the efficient economic arm of the movement in this country, and urge our comrades everywhere to aid and strengthen that organization. SPECIAL PARTY CONVENTION.

WHEREAS, Section San Francisco has adopted a resolution calling for an early Nations Convention to adjust what they term the "troubles existing in the party," and WHEREAS, Such action is entirely unnecessary at this time, as the party membership is unanimous for the present party tactics as carried out by our National Executive Committee and our National organ, THE PEOPLE; therefore be it

RESOLVED. That the holding of a National Convention would not only be unwise, but an unnecessary expense upon the party.

PARTY PRESS.

WHEREAS, The necessity and importance of putting upon a solid financial basis a party organ published in the metropolis of America is beyond question; therefore be it RESOLVED. That the Party organization throughout the State give their collective aid to our fearless and able expenent of Socialism and official organ of its organized political force, THE PEOPLE, by all means in their power; and for this purpose we recommend to all Sections and Branches the pushing of THE PEOPLE and ten-cent trial subscription cards. PEOPLE and ten-cent trial subscription cards. RESOLVED. That by THE PEOPLE only that is meant which is published at No. 61 Beekman atreet. New York City, with the name Heary Kuhn, Secretary, printed under

the title Besides the above, resolutions were adopted approving of the action of the State Committee in dealing with wouldbe disrupters, illegally elected delegates to the body. John P. Weigel and Max, the former corresponding and financial secretaries of the State Committee, were declared traitors to the working class.

On recommendation of the Committee on Ways and Means it was decided to issue an appeal, calling on all branches, sections and county committees to make donations to the State Committee; also that all sections pay twenty per cent. of all their receipts on subscription lists or through entertainments to the State Committee.

On recommendation of the Committee on Agitation it was resolved to elect a State organiser, who is to be put in the field during campaigns and as long at other times as the funds will permit. The State organizer is to co-operate with the S. T. & L. A.

Comrades Carless and Herrschaft were elected a committee to protect the nominations made in Essex, Hudson and Union counties.

The English translation of Karl farx's "Eighteenth Brumsire," that Marx's "Eighteenth Brumaire," that some time ago ran through THE PEO-PLE, is now to be had bound in an elegant volume of 78 pages, with Marx's picture as frontispiece. No Sicialist even though he be no student, and no student, even though he be no Socialist, can aord to be without it. Apply, Labor News Cp., 147 E. 23rd st., N. Y. City. Price, 25 cents.

BEATING PATHS

Through Capitalist Out-Posts to the Citadel Itself.

Boston, Sept. 30.-Ward 3 of the city in which the best education of the country may be had, is Cambridge. Cambridge is a workmen's district. The classic shades of Harvard's sacred elms do not conceal the ugly dwellings; but the demand for better environment is made known by the young men's club. Democratic politicians have membership therein, and occasionally (always near Election Day) compliment the club by their august presence.

The young men's upward tendency took the form of a Socialist meeting on September 21st. After an address by Comrade Martha Moore Avery, which was followed by intelligent questions and a statement on local affairs by Comrade William Stacy, there were gathered 19 subscriptions for THE PEOPLE.

The work of Comrade McCunis in introducing Socialist speech and litera-ture to this club will soon, I believe, be rewarded by a strong branch of the Party in Ward 3.

This meeting is one of the many signs that Socialism is beating paths through capitalist supports to the citadel itself. good vote may be expected in Cam-

The Goodyear Machine Co. posted an The Goodyear Machine Co. posted an obnoxious notice in regard to being late, whereupon Comrade Wm. R. Dyer, who saw the opportunity for class-conscious Socialist propagands, interested himself in arranging a shop meeting. On September 20, one hundred and seventy-five men assembled to take action. The discrimination showed in discussion and in the vote on the motion and the amendments proved the gathering to be a thoughtful body of tion and the amendments proved the gathering to be a thoughtful body of men. Comrade Martha Moore Avery was invited to address the meeting. She said in part: The first and most necessary step towards action, which counts in the future as well as in the present, is to gain a correct understanding of your relation to your employer. your relation to your employer. Your resolutions read that you are to go first to the foreman, then to the superintendent; both of these men, like yourselves, are wage workers; they get a little more money; their standard of living is somewhat higher, but they are inserting the profitted and the continues in these positions. as insecure in their positions as you are. They are drivers of men, while you are drivers of machines. You must realise, then, that you talk to your masters (the owners of the stock that has recently been taken up by a great trust) through the foreman and the superintendent. If you have a master, the relation you sustain to him can be none other than that of a slave. Harsh term this to address to American free men; one that jugily raises the blood. You meet in a body that you may get the power to remove the unjust and insulting notice. The relation is proved to be one of economic master and wage slave. If, as a body, workmen meet as citizens they may settle not one of the many thousands of petty degradations, but they may settle the Labor Question once for all. I recommend that you go home and tell your wives and children that the light of Socialism has dawned upon the worksday world; has recently been taken up by a great dawned upon the workaday world; that they and you may gain the best there is in the world and plenty of it by building up the Socialist Labor Party and taking possession of the capital of the country.

Comrade Jennings, of Dedham, made an appeal for men to join the newly or-ganized S. T. & L. A. of their craft. As each man went out he received S. T. & L. A. literature.

Supplemental

Report of D. A. 15 (Pittsburg, Pa.), at Convention of S. T. & L. A.

Comrades-To supplement what has been said by my colleague regarding the prospects of D. A. 15, I, as a miner myself, desire to say that the outlook is very encouraging among the miners, and much so from the fact that the pure and simple leaders, the labor fakirs, are losing prestige among the rank and file. The fishy manner, in which they propose and settle differences between the miners and the bosses, and the fights and squabbles they have over their finances are truly shaking the faith of the mine workers of the Pittsburg district. Desparately, are the fakirs at work trying to organize the men for the next annual convention, and are therefore flooding the districts with organizers in the hope of securing a good salary fund. Two national organizers have been appointed from one mine, No. 2 Scots, and yet at the same there is not a vestige of a U. M. M. organization. The slogan with the fakirs is "Organize, organize, organize! Which would you rather have, a \$2.50 per day wage or a \$1.00 per day wage?" the men for the next annual convention.

Statistics prove to the contrary that the average wage of \$2.00 per day is not to be had any more, but rather that the \$1.00 per day is the maximum wage. The average rate of wages for the loader for the mine previously mentioned for the year 1898 for 178 working days was 95 cents per day, or \$169.12 for the time worked. Yet these economic ig-roramuses still persist in their pure and simple methods and utterances of "Sphing capital with capital" and do "fighting capital with capital," and do not yet realize that under such wages

(Continued on Page 3.)

- EVERY SUNDAY. -

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in advance:

As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned if so desired and stamps are enclosed,

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post office on April 6, 1891.



SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	18,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	88,183
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898	. 82,204

Stern lawniver! Yet thou dost wear The Godhead's most benignant grace; Nor know we anything so fair As is the smile upon thy face; Flowers laugh before thee on their beds, And fragrance in thy footing treads; Thou dost preserve the Stars from wrong; And the most ancient Heavens, through thee, are fresh and strong.

"Ode to Duty"-WORDSWORTH.

SWEEPING CLEAN THE FIELD. In Essex County, N. J., the full ticket of the Socialist Labor Party for the county vas filed-and the fraudulent or kangaroo ticket was thrown out.

In Hudson County, N. J., ditto, ditto. In Massachusetts the S. L. P. State ticket is filed and stands unassailed; the kangaroo threatened ticket blustered and gave up the ghost.

In New York State, the following Supreme Court nominations were filed with the Secretary of State in Albany, on Thursday, September 28th, by the Now York State Committee:

Fifth Judicial District-Edwin E. Elston, of Norwich.

Sixht Judicial District-Frank W. Roberts, of Syracuse.

Eighth Judicial District-Max Forker, James McKenzie and James W. Sharpe, all of Buffalo.

The Kangaroos sent in nomination certificates for the Fifth District (Earl Voss, of Syracuse, candidate), and for the Sixth District (John J. Kafka, of Oneida, candidate). To each of these nominations objections were filed on behalf of the Party's regular candidates.

The Kangaroos filed objections to the nomination of Comrade Elston, in the Sixth District.

The time to file objections has ex-

There will be a hearing before the Secretary of State on Tuesday, Oct. 10th. In the City of Greater New York, the Party nominated and filed a full ticket with the Police Board last Tuesday, and the Kangaroos also sent in their Tammany Hall immitation S. L. P. ticket, It will be contested by the Party and the fraud exposed.

"STARTING RIGHT."

Cuba, it is said, is being put into condition for "self-government." This is the explanation given for the continuance of the American forces there, and the existence of the military government this country is imposing upon its ward. Nevertheless, one thing and another is coming to light that raises the suspicion of a very different game being in the wind.

Strikes have been breaking out in several places, notably Havana. As fast as they break out they are being suppressed by the military. This would be in keeping with what one is familiar with here. The armed forces of the Government have been active mainly in keeping Brother Labor down and Brother Capital up. But the conduct of the military in the recent struggles of labor in Cuba has gone beyond anything yet done here. In Havana, Gen. Ludlow, the military commander of the city, not only promptly arrested the leaders and kept them lodged in jail, but refused to liberate them until THEY HAD PROMISED TO ABAN-DON AGITATION. This goes even beyond the recent Idaho experience; it denotes a more comprehensive scheme than the mere benevolent one of educating the recent Spanish colony in the gentle art of self-government. It denotes that American capital, unable to "invest" here, owing to America already being too much dog-in-the-mangered, and having sought in Cuba for better opportunities, is seeking to "start right."

When the capitalist class starts in its original start, it starts as the most revolutionary thing agoing. Freedom of the freest, humanity of the broadest are its slogans. To the tune of them it overthrows its former master, Feudalism; it uproots institutions; it cuts off heads. It sticks at nothing. Anything that stands in the way must go, and does go. Its slogans are not merely declamation. While they are not honestly meant, they are very deliberately adopted: they are needed for success,

they are needed to accomplish the tearing down: the propertyless, the proletariat, has to be intoxicated with enthusiasm for the arduous task of planing and smoothing down the path for the capitalist class. That, once done, the capitalist class has no more use for its slogars; indeed, these become troublesome. Fain would the capitalist class roll up the slogans of its revolutionary days, like battle flags are rolled up and put away after war is over. But the thing cannot be done in a day. In the meantime, the proletariat, its head still full with the slogans of old, and still taking these seriously, makes demands, strikes attitudes. These demands and attitudes bother Messra, Capitalists; they resist; the Proletariat pushes; the class struggle starts. The history of this struggle is not alike everywhere. In countries where the blight of British "pure and simpledom" has not taken root, the struggle ripens speedily and the lines are drawn sharp; and the issue, foreshadowing the oncoming revolution next in line, is promptly discerned. In other countries the struggle is more long drawn, but eventually "gets there" all the same. Thus it is happening in America now.

The difficulties that are in the path of capital here, capital is seeking to escape in Cuba. There a new field opens where the tremendous surplus, uninvestible here, may be invested with grand prospects. But in doing so, the start is to be made right. A hundred and odd years ago, infant itself, capital had to cultivate the germ that was to grow into that "nulsance" of a labor movement in America. Capital is now no longer infant. It needs no slogans to get upon its feet. The "nuisance" can be removed from the start-and they ARE removing it, at least doing their best in that direction. Hence the agitators in Cuba are put in jail and kept there until they promise to desist.

Let them promise. The revolution will only have one more bond to snap. The revolution that cannot snap all is

TRULY PICTORIAL.

The theory of the Single Taxer and the theory of the "Tax-Payer" threw last Monday much light upon each other in this city.

The Single Taxer maintains that the landlord grabs it all; the "Tax-Payer" maintains that the workingman pays the taxes out of his wages. When it is pointed out to the Single Taxer that the capitalists, and not the landlord, are the ones who introduce new machinery, thereby increasing the wealth appropriated by them from the working class, the Single Taxer coolly denies that the capitalists appropriate the increase; he even goes so far-and this is the point-to pity the poor exploited capitalist, exploited by the landlord; with tears rolling down his cheeks in pity for the capitalists, the Single Taxer argues in a manner that amounts to saying that when the capitalists scrape and cheat and lie awake at night to introduce new machinery into their factories they do so only for the purpose of increasing the revenues of the landlord, the landlord being the only one who profits by the capitalists' efforts. There have been doubting Thomases who took no stock in this theory; "slingers of mud" who argued against it; indulgers in "billingsgate" who ridiculed the idea of the capitalist's sacrificing himself for the landlord, or anybody else, for that matter. Let them doubt no more. 'The "Tax-Payers" have knocked the bottom out of the vile cynicism that there was no such thing as a property-holder sacrificing himself for the benefit of other people. The "Tax-Payers" have just exemplified the fact that property holders will go through any amount of trouble so that others be money in pocket. This is what happened:

The collection of taxes for 1899 began in this city on Monday. The crush at the office of the Receiver of Taxes was tremendous. It started early and continued all day. Before noon there were fully one thousand persons in line, anxious to get at the cashier's window. These people stood there all day, hungering and shivering. They had come from all over the city, interrupting their business, so that they miss nct paying. Even leaving uncomputed in dollars and cents the sufferings connected with their conduct, the actual loss in time must have averaged at least a dollar a head. Now, why this rush and scramble? Hear ye, hear ye, O spectors at human nature's capacity, at its anxiety to lighten the burdens of others; hear ye, hear ye, O uninitiated in the misteries of the incident of taxation.

If the taxes are not paid on or before November 1, they must be paid in full; if, however, they are paid on or before November 1, there is a rebate. The rebate is at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum between the day of payment and December 1. To those who paid their taxes last Monday, the rebate amounted to 98.33 cents on each \$100 of taxes paid.

Here we have it. Here is the "Tax-Payer's" position actually illustrated and proven. These assessed property holders are, of course, only the "temporary disbursers" of the taxes for the workingman. As the workingman is the tax-payer, he will eventually have to shell out-says the "Tax-Payer." But the assessed property holder is self-sucrificing-just as the capitalist. The capitalist puts himself to no end of trouble for the exclusive purpose of increasing the rent that is to be raked in by the landlord; the assessed property holder will stand all day, hungry and shivering, in a long line before the window where the taxes are to be paid, he will even sacrifice money in the bargain-all for the purpose of saving the workingman 98.33 cents on every \$100 of taxes paid.

As it cannot now-after the touching and ocular testimony presented last Monday-be any longer doubted that. the workingman does pay the taxes, it should no longer be doubted that the landlord is the sole beneficiary of all the capitalists efforts. As human nature, such as she is taught by the Single Tax, was so touchingly illustrated last Monday by the assessed property holders, let human nature be no longer libeled. Thus the "Tax-Payers'" theory supplements the Single Tax theory, and the Single Tax theory supplements the "Tax-Payers'" theory both in economies and psychology.

And so they do.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

It is to be hoped for the sake of the readers of the London, England, "Labor Leader" that that paper is not the only one from which they gather their information about America. If it is, their minds on that subject must be very much in the condition that Artemus Ward's stomach was after a week's stay in Oberlin College, O. One day its readers are told that Sam Jones is a Socialist; the next, the following paragraph from its American correspondent startles their eyes:

In this country we are looking for nothing from Pingree, Aliged, or even Sam Jones. The two former are politicians who are shrewd enough to see the trend of public sentiment, and to try and profit by it. Same way with Mayor Quincy, of Boston. Sam Jones is, of different material, but he is a meteor, not a fixed star, nor even a planet. HE IS SAM JONES-IST rather than a Socialist. The men of the future will be men who come up out of the ranks of our party, men of whom the world has not hitherto heard, but who have earned their spurs by carnest and faithful work in the ranks, as Chase and Carey have done—not men who have won distinction in other parties and other walks of life. In this country we are looking for nothing rom Pingree, Altgeld, or even Sam Jones.

If the readers of the "Labor Leader" were posted on things here, they would not be startled or muddled. They would know that the "American correspondent" in question is the Labor-Church-and-Grocery-Store Parson Casson; that when he called Jones a "Socialist," he was expecting a job from Jones; but, having failed, he now does not care to flatter Jones, and rather gives him a hit to get even with him. If they knew that, they would escape the confusion they must now surely fall victims to.

We must reconsider our opinion that the Springfield, Mass., "Proletarian" should die. No: it should live. By living, it illustrates what those people mean who deprecate "abusive" language, and impute such language to THE PEOPLE. In a recent issue, "The Proletarian" has an article almost a column long, headed "Abuse," discanting on the wrongfulness of "abusiveness,' 'and closing thus didactically:

Intelligent men or women can disagree with-out becoming abusive of each other. It is only the uneducated who assume this attitude. So far, very beautiful; and yet parallel with that article is a shorter one on the just deceased Cornelius Vanderbilt, that is headed:

Death of an American Bandit. After this foretaste, one runs across the following expressions:

One of the shief of American bandita

He stole.
He was a thief.
He was a thief.
He is shovelling bituminous coal in the hotest part of Hell.
He has murdered.
He has murdered.
A Christian murderer.
His stolen millions.

Does not all this prove that, when these anti-abusive folks rant about

The Worcester, Mass., "Telegram" of last September 27th, evidently had that day a lucid interval. It said:

abusiveness, what they mean is that

It is not easy to distinguish a "regular" So-cialist from an irregular. They all look alike, and they are not sure of the points of differ-ence themselves. The nearest to a solution that can be arrived at is the knowledge that inat can be arrived at is the knowledge that in New York, where the Socialist split began, the faction that is fighting De Leon is managed by Tammany leaders and is really a Tammany anner supported by Tammany funds in an endeavor to split the Socialist vote sufficiently to permit Tammany's victory in districts where the combined Socialist vote has been growing too rapidly to suit Richard Crocker.

The Lima, O., "People's Advocate" gives the following rap over the knuckles to the pure and simple "Typographical Journal":

graphical Journal":

I am surprised (and yet why should I be?) to find an article in the "Typographical Journal," Indianapolis, condemning the type-setting machine and wishing its inventor had been prenatally destroyed. This is the ignorant view of machines taken by our English ancestors a hundred years ago, it was never valid. As well condemn the steel plow and long for the forked stick, or the railroad and go back to primitive travel. The typesetting machine is a help to printers, a device for shortening their hours of toil, of bearing three-fourths of their burdens. If the printers have not the Judgement to know how to make it do that for them, they and not the machine is to blame. Of course, if the typesetting machine is to belong to a close corporation it will knock the printers out, just as other machines in all other vocations are throwing all other workingmen out. If the working people don't know any better than to vote for men who believe in private ownership in the means of production, they have no room to kick at the effects of their wrong doing. Every new machine should be hailed with delight as a stepping stone toward the emancipation from wage slavery.

The Buffalo N. Y. "Arbeiter Zei-

The Buffalo, N. Y., "Arbeiter Zeitung" is keeping tab on the small traders' and usurious money-loaners' 'Volkszeitung," of New York. It ob-

serves:
In a last week's issue the "New Yorker
Volkszeitung" says literally:
"After they had, in their near-sightedness,
gone into a most disgraceful alliance with the
most corrupt elements of the K. of L., for the
purpose of controlling the secret organization serves:

of the K. of L., De Leon & Co, had to submit to being thrown out by the leaders."

Well, well; this "throwing out was performed on December 2: 1895; and how did the "New Yorker Volksseitus," then write about the affair? It came out with a three-column, fulminating article, furnished with sub-high lines, praising the bravery of the Rocialists, celebrating their victory, and describing the pitful rôle that the then General Master Workman Sovereign played in the affair. That article bore the following headlines:

"Corruption in D. A. 49 Brandmarked."
"Sovereign & Co. Without Followers."

"The Socialists give Disbnost Leaders a Decisive Defeat."

And that article opens literally with these words:
"The step taken by D. A. 49, K. of L., early "The step taken by D. A. 49, K. of L., early

And that article opens iterate.

The step taken by D. A. 49, K. of L., early yesterday, was such an unusual one, that it is to be expected it will mark a step on the part of the organized workers of America in the path, the end of which is the overthrow of the capitalist system of wage slavery and the interest of the whole people."

Poor "Volkszeitung."

To which may be added: Bought-out, corrupt, traitor sheet, soon to sink into the foul grave that its own foulness has dug for it

The Haverhill, Mass., "Gazette" of last September 20th, publishes an interesting article on the political sltuation there. There seems to be no doubt that the Silver Democrats will endorse the Debs Democrats by not making any nominations, so far as local affairs are concerned. When the presidential campaign of 1900 shall be over, the field will be again clear of "independent," or rather stool-pigeon labor parties,-and ready for some new sprouts to again deceive the unwary. and again seek to obstruct the path of the Socialist Labor Party.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS AND REVOLUTION.

Speech of Arthur O'Conner.

[From "Workers' Republic," Dublin, Ireland.]

Although the Socialist party, or even the word Socialism was unknown a century ago, yet the modern Socialist doctrine that all political changes have their bases in changed conomic conditions, and that, therefore, revolutionary movements in harmony with the industrial development of their time cannot fall of ultimate success, is well forecasted in the following extract from a speech by Arthur O'Connor. Although the Socialist party, or even the

The speech was delivered in the Irish House Commons of which O'Connor was a member ore joining the Executive of the United

Do not imagine that the minds of your countrymen have remainedare hm your countrymen have been stationary, while that of all Europe has been rapidly progressive; for you must be blind not to perceive that the whole Euro-pean mind has undergone a revolution, neither confined to this nor to that country, but as general as the great causes which have given it birth, and still continue to feed its growth. In vain do these men who subsist but

on the abuses of the government under which they live, flatter themselves that what we have seen these last six years is but the movement, which will pass away as soon as the patient has been let blood enough. As well may they at-tempt to alter the course of nature, without altering her laws. If they would effect a counter revolution in the European mind, they must destroy com-merce and its effects; they must abolish every trace of the mariner's compass; they must consign every book to the flames; they must obliterate every vestige of the invention of the press; they must destroy the conduit of intelligence, by destroying the institution of the post office; then, and not till then, they and their abuses may live on, in all the security which ignorance, superstition, and want of concert in the people can bestow. But while I would overwhelm with despair those men who have been nursed in the lap of venality and prosti-tution; who have been educated in contempt and ridicule of a love for their country; and who have grown grey in scoffing at everything like public spirit, let me congratulate every true friend to mankind that that commerce which has begat so much independence, will continue to beget more; and let me con-gratulate every friend to the human species that the press, which has sent such a mass of information into the world, will continue, with accelerated rapidity, to pour forth its treasures so beneficial to mankind. It is to these great causes we are indebted that the combination of priests and despots, which so long tyrannized over the civil and political liberty of Europe, has been dissolved; it is to these great causes we are indebted that no priest, be his doctrine, and that no man believes the doctrine which inculcates the necessity sacrificing every right and every blessing this world can afford, as the only means of obtaining eternal happiness in the world to come.

And so far from believing they would earn Heaven by a base dereliction of their rights, they are firmly convinced, that, in promoting the true civil and political Rights of Man, they are advancing human society to that state of perfection it was the design of the Creator it should attain; convinced that THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM IS THE CAUSE GOD.

Smoker and Entertainment

So. Brooklyn Agitation Committee

Comrade F. A. Leise's, 437 12th St., Brooklyn.

Saturday, October 14, 1899. At 8 P. M.

Tickets, - - - - 25 Cents. Kangaroo, "Burden of Taxation," Labor Fakirism, "Rogues' Zeitung" Slobs, etc., Served up with S. T. & L. A. Sauce.

ENTERTAINMENT AND BALL Yorkville Agitation Committee

414 E. 71st Street, On Saturday Evening, October 7th, 1899. Tickets, 10 Cents Each. PROCEEDS FOR THE CAMPAIGN FUND.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

Brother Jonathan—Did you read the leaflet I gave you with Mayor Jones' address to the people of our State of Chio and his platform?

Uncle Sam-I did.

B. J.—And don't you think they are grand? Don't it strike you our work-ing people of Ohio must be fools if they don't elect him? U. S .- I don't.

B. J.—You stagger me! Didn't you read his scathing denunciation of political parties, showing that they are an unmitigated evil, and that none are needed. S .- I did, and very carefully, too

and the first serious fault I would find with him is just those passages. B. J.-And I thought them so beauti-

ful and true! You must be mistaken! U. S .- When reading those passages I thought I was reading a translation into very indifferent English of some pronunciamento issued by some Tyrant

Greece. His address is in the identica vein, it proceeds from the identical motives, it aims at the identical goal, and it uses the identical methods of the

U. S .- Yes, the Tyrants.

B. J.-The tyrants!?! U. S .- Yes, the Tyrants.

B. J.-You puzzle me; explain!

U. S.-Let's for a moment leave the Greek Tyrants aside, and take up first a preliminary question. Let's first be clear upon what a "political party" essentially is.

B. J.—That's soon done. A "political party" is a perpetuator of slavery, an organization for keeping people in galling bondage.

U. S .- You are a good parrot: that's just what Jones says; and the readiness with which you echo his words proves their mischievousness: Words so tak-ingly framed that they induce repetition without thought are of the most mis-

B. J.—Will you deny that these Republican and Democratic parties are perpetuators of slavery, organizations to keep people in galling bondage?

U. S.—Will you deny that the Republican and Democratic candidates for Governor in this our State of Ohio are couple of rascals? B. J. (quickly)-Of course, I won't

deny that!

U. S.-Does it follow from that that your pet Jones, who is also a candidate for Governor in this State, also is a rascal?

B. J.-'Course not!

U. S.—Consequently, candidates for Governor may be rascals in some cases, and in others not.

B. J. (cautiously)-Y-e-s.

U. S.—So, likewise, with political parties. The Republican and Democratic parties may be, ARE rascally; but that is no proof that rascality is of the essence of all political parties any more than the rascality of old party candidates for Governor is a proof that rascality is of the essence of all candidates for Governor.

B. J.-Granted.

U. S.—Consequently, the rascality that you justly impute to the old parties has nothing to do with the case Were I to ask you, What is essential to a candidate for Governor? You surely would not answer: "To be a rascal," would you?

B. J.-No! U. S .- Notwithstanding rascality is so common among them!

B. J.—That notwithstanding. U. S.—We are making headway. Now, ome of the intellectual rubbish that your Jones has dumped on your mind being removed, let me return to my question: What is a "political party"

B. J .- I don't know that I could now tell.

U. S.—I'll help you. A "Political Party is essentially a body of men, organized for the purpose of accomplishing, through COLLECTIVE EFFORT on the political field, that which, SEP-ARATELY, by INDIVIDUAL EFFORT. they cannot accomplish. Do you grasp

B. J.—I think I do.
U. S.—Let me make sure of it. Your
Jones, we shall say, is an angel—
B. J. (with a smile at the corner of
his mouth)—Well—no—not quite that. But he is a grand man.

U. S.—Very well, let's put it that way: he is a GRAND MAN. You will have to admit that he can't be the only GRAND MAN affort in Ohio. If you GRAND MAN anoat in Unio. If you dony that, you would be giving up your case all in a lump: The State would be on the highway to the damnation powwows if we had only ONE GRAND MAN in it. Hey?

B. J.—I admit that. We have lots of grand man in our Buckeye state.

of grand men in our Buckeye State. II. S .- Fifty?

B. J.—Sure:
U. S.—A hundred?
B. J.—Certainly!
U. S.—Would you go it five hundred?
B. J.—I think that figure is safe.
U. S.—Very well; let's remain by that figure: Ohio has five hundred GRAND MEN, five hundred men each as good as the other, and fit to be our Governor.
B. J.—I say so too.

B. J.-I say so too.
U. S.-Now we have in Ohio, in round figures, one million voters. How many of them do you believe mean well, and how many of them do you believe are confirmed rascals who would stand by bad candidates?

B. J.—There are not in this State more than 109,000 rascals; the well-meaning element is surely ten times as large.
U. S.—Shall we then say 900,000 good voters who would be glad to vote

for a GRAND MAN, and 100,000 scale-wags who will delight to vote for a rascal?

B. J.—That's about it.

U. S.—Now, Jonathan—thou surely, well-meaning, but pulled-by-the-nose workingman—just put on your thinking cap and solve the following simple problem in arithmetic and social science:

science:
"There are 900,000 good voters; there are 500 GRAND MEN to vote for; but the 900,000 are working separately, they are not nominating, or voting, or acting nolitically in a united way. On the politically in a united way. On the other hand there are 100,000 scalaway voters, with 1 rascal to vote for, and those scalawags move, act collectively on the political field.—Question; What will be the result?"

B. J. puckers up his brows and looks intently into space, and his chest

U. S .- Can't you tell?

B. J.'s chest heaves harder.

U. S. (laying his hand on B. J. shoulder)—Poor man; you're evidently going through the pangs of thinking for the first time in your life. Let me give you a lift. The result would be

"The 900,000 good votes in an unorganized capacity, would scatter their votes over 500 GRAND MEN: on an average each of these would poll 1,800 votes. On the other hand, the 100,000 scalawaga, acting organizedly, co-operacting organizedly, co-operatively, would plump their votes upon the 1 rascal. Net results: the rascal would win by an overwhelming plurality, the GRAND MEN would lie stress over the political field, beaten out of sight"

B. J. (whose chest has been heaving more and more violently, breaks out suddenly with the ejaculation—UNITED WE STAND, DIVIDED WE FALL!

U. S .- You got it now. Yes, in unless there is strength; in disunion there is weakness. That is the secret of Organization. A "Political Party" is essentially an ORGANIZATION. Organization. ization may be good or bad according to the uses it is put to. But Organiza-tion is necessary to accomplish results. He who runs down "Political Parties" as such simply runs down Organization. He who does that with the working race simply seeks to leave them at the mercy of the rascals, who, no doubt, will continue organized. And that is what you Jones is doing.

B. J. puckers up his brow again. U. S.—And that's just what the Greek Tyrants of old did. They wanted as organization; they struck the attitude organization; they struck the attitude of the demagogue, and claimed to address themselves to the people direct; they, just as Jones, were a platform unto themselves; and, as the people, unorganized, are an utterly helpless mob, the Tyrants ruled as tyrants. When ONE man, and not an organization, is the connecting link of masses of people these become the ablect always. people, these become the abject slaves. HE becomes the most irresponsible of tyrants. That's what your Jones aims tyrants. That's what your Jones are at and he does it with the fir-paper tricks of the demagogue. Drop him as you would a hot potato. Place no trust in any man who is a law unte himself; place no trust in any man who is not bound to you by the bonds of organization.

of organization_ B. J.—But some of the planks of his

platform -U. S.—They are even more fraudulest than I have shown you his pretence of political freedom to be.

B. J.-In what way?

U. S.—If you care to know, I shall take them up seriatim with you, next week when we meet again; I'm now in a hurry to go to work.

B. J.-I wish you would tell me.

U. S.—I shall; next week. In the meantime digest what I have told yes to-day, and you will then see the rest. all the easier.

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Street Railway Workers,

What Are You Going to Do About it, and What You Must Do.

The below is the circular referred to m last week's PEOPLE, as having been issued by the Street Railway Workers' Alliance of Philadelphia to their struggling fellow ware slaves of that trade in that city. It should be read by all milroad men, wherever located, and all other workers, and thus hasten the day of the overthrow of the usurping capitalist class:

According to the annual report of President Rossiter, of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co., the electric roads in Palladelphia are run at a cost of 49 per cent of the earnings. It is also pointed out in that report that the street railways in Philadelphia are operated at a ways in Philadelphia are operated at a less cost per car than in any other city the country? Why is this so? Be-cause, in Philadelphia the men who sork on the street cars are worked longer hours and receive less pay than on any other system in the country. In this city our hours of work are supposed to be 12, but we all know, to our sorrow that the supposition in this case is a wrong one. Taking from the time of reporting in the morning to the time of actual "quitting work" the 12 hours are attetched to 13 and longer, and for these 12 hours we receive the munificent pay of \$1.90 to \$2.10. In the cold of winter and the heat of summer, rain or shine, through sleet, snow and wind we must plow our way 13 days out of every 14, dihout cessation or rest.

Subjected to the intense strain of standing continually on a vibrating car, makes us nervous wrecks, we are not demands and thereby become subject to complaints that shorten our lives.

Understanding these things, we, the members of the Street Railway Workers' Alliance of this city, connected with the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, then the other railroad workers in this city. Remembering, as we do, the flasdetermined this time to organize properly on a class-conscious basis; in an arganization formed, not alone to proct the workers under this capitalistic system, but to abolish that system organized not alone to secure an increase in wages, but to abolish the system of wage slavery altogether by in-stituting the co-operative common-wealth through the capture by united effort at the ballot box, under the ban-zer of a party of our class, of the political powers. An organization formed to prevent the manipulation of the working class by sanctimonious political fatirs of the John Wanamaker stripe and to keep the working class free from the fakirs who have in the past sold and betrayed us to the enemy—the capitalist class.

This we did because we are men who

know we should be free but are not; as men who know it is slavery, call it whatever name you may, to be com-pelled to work under such conditions we are for 13 hours and longer each

We did not, nor do we, want a precipitate strike; we wished to first orction might be assured. We were, and of organizing our fellows for our mutual benefit and in no way have we gone beyond our rights; yet in this city—the birthplace of liberty—the following has

happened: One of our members was on Saturday, One of our members was on Saturday September 16, "sent to the front." On resting the expatriated Englishmon. Mr. Ellis, he was told by this scion of the race our forefathers were compelled to whip that he (the member of our ce) had been watched and that as he had been agitating among the meu-for an organization his resignation (?)

Mr. Ellis being asked what he did that for, stated that he did not want "agitators disturbing his men." That he had no objection to organization, but did not want his men to become dis-atisfied. He was told that there wasn't a man who was not dissatisfied working on the lines. Mr. Ellis then said: "No scubt that is so," thus admitting that meh dissatisfaction was natural. Ellis such dissatisfaction was natural. Ellis and no fault to find with the work or service of the man who was compelled to resign. The reason for discharge was the belonging to an organization.

Pellow workers, we give you the above facts so that therefrom you may the necessity for an organization of careful and the necessity for an organization of the necessity for an organization. inchailenged you, and every one of may look for still worse conditions is the future than now exist. It is the cause of the Street Railway Trust, taire of the Street Railway Trust, anely P. A. B. Widener, the Republican politician; W. L. Elkins, another applican, and W. C. Whitney, the politician to make large ecratic politician, to make large its by the "economic operation" of ir various systems. The only thing senomic operation" means for the water is long hours, brutal treatment short pay; what it means for the tallet is added luxuries and more

lacked up as these capitalists are by mapt Democratic and Republican officia, the executive refusing to enforce law when such enforcement would as less profits for the bosses, even the interest of the executive refusing to enforce law when such enforcement would as less profits for the bosses, even the interest of the capitalist class, a corrupt degraded judiciary of the Republican-Democratic prohibition stripe infrecting laws in the interest of these frusts and their owners, it is high that that we of the working class who all powerful at the bailot box rember this outrage upon our class, by this solidly against the parties of the basility and their owners, it is high that the profits of the solid profits of the profits of the patient of the pat ing solidly against the purches the first fraction Company, namely the state of the have caused our present miser-and dirty conditions of slavery to into existence.

appeal to you fellow workers in own interest, to be not intimi-and by this foul act of capitalist ag-

citizens; remember that this is only another occasion on which we should remember that "united we stand, divided we fall."
The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance

of the United States has taken the mat-ter up and from this time forth will go ahead with greater energy in the work of organizing the workers of Phila-

If we cannot form our ranks sufficiently before Election Day then, as we said before, let us get in a lick at the Union Traction Company by casting our vote for the party of our class, the SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

STREET RAILWAY WORKERS' ALLIANCE (S. T. & L. A.) OF PHILADELPHIA.

Colorado.

(Continued from Page 1.)

RESOLVED. That it is the sense of this conference that, although the Constitution does not specifically provide for the National Executive Committee taking the initiative in submitting a question to a Party vote, we hold that such a proceeding is always proper and sanctioned by proper practice when not specifically forbidden; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we endorse the course of action taken by the National Executive Committee in this matter as correct and logical; and finally

RESOLVED, That we believe it for the good of the Party and the cause that no papers antagonizing the legal National Executive Committee should be supported financially or otherwise by the members of the Party, and for the future we recommend that Party papers transfer a majority of their stock to the Party, in charge of the National Executive Committee, we regarding such arrangement as the best safeguard against papers which build up a sub-scription list through the aid of the Party, and then turn and rend it.

The report being disposed of it was now moved and seconded that it be the sense of the conference that the Party concentrate its agitation in that locality where election of candidates is prob-able. After a thorough discussion of the pros and cons, the motion was

A motion was adopted instructing the delegates to bring the election deficit, caused by the fight for the name and emblem of the Party before the District and Supreme courts, before their respective sections.

A motion was adopted that it be the sense of the conference that sections elect permanent bureaus for the systematic distribution of Socialist litera-

The delegates then reported on the state of the movement in their respec-tive localities. These reports show a splendid state of affairs, and some of them were amusing as well. For example, the delegate from Leadville told us in all seriousness that they were unable to do any agitation for fear of they had done was to secure a few scores of subscriptions for THE PEO-PLE, nominate a county ticket, and spread a banner across the street adthe good results accomplished by charging the applicants for admission charging the applicants for admission fifty cents for a subscription to the Party paper, in addition to their first month's dues. This course, he said, had infused new life into the section. They all had something good to report.

The matter of starting a local paper was brought up and discussed, the State Committee having presented a detailed estimate of cost of plant, operating expenses and reserve fund necessary to make such an enterprise a success. The matter was left in the hands of the matter was left in the hands of the State Committee, with instructions to report to the sections by January 1st.

On S. T. & L. A.

WHEREAS, The wisdom of the S. T. & L. A. movement has been proved in the economic field by events at the Schoen Pressed Steel Works and the Slatersville Mills and by the large in-crease of the vote in the political field in Rhode Island and Massachusetts, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That this conference recommend to every comrade and secganize, wherever possible, Locals of the S. T. & L. A., and throw down the gauntlet to the fakirs of pure (?) and simpledom, and institute an economic movement as clear as the political.

Comrade Gebhardt, a member from Section Brooklyn, but now residing at ictor. Colo. then tendered floor for a brief address, and asked the conference to be sure to send an or-ganizer into that district, as the field was promising. He also gave his views on the New York trouble which, though not new to the members, was inter-esting, coming from one who was personally informed on the subject and ecquainted with all the local conditions.

The conference adjourned with three cheers and a tiger for the S. L. P., which were given with whim and vigor. A. H. LAMPE

Supplemental.

(Continued from Page 1.)

economy is precluded to raise sufficient ly under such pleas have the miners reorganized and were the number of men and the number of times recorded each time organization was effected in the last five years, in all probability would aggregate 300,000 men, whereas there are 23,000 only in the district, and of the cover 3000 or the cover 3000 are 23,000 only in the district, and of that there is very little over 3,000 organized. And were it not for the check-off system they have established at the several mines, the number of organized men would be considerably less.

Since the light and the philosophy of Gestellers have constrained the mining

Socialism have penetrated the mining regions the fakirs have not been able regions the rakirs have not been able to delude the entire rank and file so easy, and seeing that their influence is on the wane, they have resolved to change their methods and philosophy of propaganda. Not understanding Socialism or its teachings, and the rank and file falling away, the fakirs have employed "reformers" and "anarchists" professing Secialism to agitate and rope in the gullible under the guise of Socialism. But it will not stay them, for in localities in which we have Socialist organizations their inflated sputterings organisations their innered apart and they leave in dis-gust and huri-anathemas at a distance, which have a very gratifying effect upon the truly class-conscious Socialist. W. H. THOMAS.

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in rint under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other

Don't write on both sides of the sheet; Don't write on tissue paper;

Don't write with pencil; Don't write with a broom-stick, if a looth-pick is handy, pens preferred;

Don't crowd your lines;

Don't begin at the uppermost edge of the

Don't abbreviate:

Don't forget to give your P. O. address and date of tetter;

Don't forget to give name and date of

paper when sending clippings; Don't write your signature as the' you

wished to remain incognito; Don't write proper names so as to insure the chances of their being minspelled;

Don't write on sheets of uneven size; Don't take this ill.

The State Organizer's Work in Massachusetts.

TO THE PEOPLE.—For the last three weeks I have been working in the following places: Brockton, North Ablagton, Lowell, Exverhill, Amesbury, and Newburyport. Although sometimes getting such insuits and abuse from the lechsites as only Debsites can give, my meetings were always successful. Wherever I went I always found willing listeners to the programme of the S. L. P. While all those who stand for an hour and a bail, and drink in all that is said, do not come out and swear allegiance to the Party principles, still they almost always declare that they will never igain have anything to do with the old parties. In fact, if we have our way about H, they go away saying that they will never have anything to do with that abortion, the S. D. P.

Brockton, that hot-bed of Debsism, and con-

ockton, that hot-bed of Debaism, and con-Brockton, that hot-bed of Debaism, and consequently of confusion, first engaged the attention of Comrade O'Reilly and myself for dive consecutive nights, much to the discomiort of those who have been kicking up a racket about the "brotherhood of man;" We will raise a three per cent. bond issue and buy the railroads;" etc. etc. All such talk as this goes on a vacation when an S. L. P. man, who is not a Kangaruo, comes around.

i. P. man, who is not a Kangaroo, comes around.

For five consecutive nights, we held meetings in Brockton at Perking's Hall, on the main street of the town. Every evening we had a good-sized andience, who listened attentively to all that was raid. Though we never forgot our charity to the "Brother-hooders," we could not make them ask a question or deny a statement publicly. Brockton is the first place where I had the opportunity of resping the fruis of my labor. By holding the first place where I had the opportunity of resping the fruis of my labor. By holding the first place where I had the opportunity of resping the fruis of my labor. By holding the first place where I had the opportunity of resping the fruis of my labor. I was enabled to get enough names to start a Section. The Section will probably have much prejudice and malice to contend with on the part of the "broad" element, that promises at the next election to sweep Brockton. But while the "Brotherhooders" are rioting in anticipation of success, remember that there is a Section here that will ect like a sulphur tack in their nostrils, if they go hunting for political berths.

while the "Brotherhooders" are rioting in anticipation of success, remember that there is a Section here that will act like a sulphur tack in their nostrils, if they go hunting for political berths.

The next meeting was held in North Abington. About 200 were present, and for an housand a half had their noses rubbed against the hard facts of their lives. Leaflets and papers were given away, as has been done at all meetings, and subscriptions to THE PEO-PLE were taken. Whitman is suffering from a swarm of S. D. P.'s that run around like bees when their hive is broken. To cause consternation among those people, it is only-accessary to deliver a Socialist speech.

On Labor Day I. went to Lowell, at the in-witation of the Trade and Labor Council, a "Pure and Simple" institution of ing standing, and arrived there in the evening. It had been a gala day in Lowell, with inspiring music and prancing horses. On the common various games and sports had been held; the fat men's race and the lean men's race among them, but could they only have seen the human race in all its nakedness and curiosity, they would not have felt so bad, because the Mayor, Mr. Crowley, disappointed them by not making an address on that occasion. Some way or other it became known that I was a Socialist, and conferences were held to see if that was not "contrary to the interest of organized labor." A little talk with one of the "Business Agents" of a local union satisfied me that I was not expected to talk politics. I told them that I came there to talk, and that I would talk, and I did talk—and politics of some kind had been talked to them before. The thing that "was int going to take" took so well that the Carpenters' Union wither the largest hall in Lowell in which to hold a meeting on Tuesday, Sept. 29, If I will be the to speak. I have accepted, and will be in Lowell nearly all next week, and I will probably find out why I was invited to speak under the auspices of a pure and simple union. This wek has been spent in Haverhili, the cradle of "Wee

common to their broadness. At this meeting they did their best to start a fight, but it was no "go." This is the situation: J. C. Chase, the mayor, an S. D. P., has given the Section a permit with a string to it. and the Comrades have housed him over the coals in the public press. They have sent back the permit, and held meetings regardless of the mayor of "broadness."

"Well now," as the Englishman says, "this is the bloody how." They want to stop the S. L. P. from holding out-door meetings. The only way to do such a thing is to send down their thuss to create a disturbance and get into a fight with the speakers, have all hands arrested, and stop the meetings as a nuisance. But we were on to them and it did not work. Monday night we held a meeting in the same place and again they were 6th in force.

As Comrade Berry opened the meeting, they staggered over from their various posts. When I started to sreak, some hissed. We told them what effect that would have on us, and in such a manner that they remained quiet the rest of the evening. We conducted the meeting so that they were thrown off their feet.

Tuesday night we were in Sargent Square. Again the S. D. P.'s were out in force, and again they get their ears rubbed in such a manner that they will not forget it for a while. The S. D. P. mayor is sure that he will be re-elected. Those whom I have met, who are on the outside of both organizations, are just as sure of his defeat—they say that he has not delivered the goods.

Two meetings were next held in Ameabury which were veil attended. The S. D. P.'s were out again, but "mum" as mice. I forset to say that when we spoke in Sargent Square, Haverhill, after we had the crowd well in hand, we exploded all the plans of the S. D. P. to be the proper there will know the difference between the S. L. P. and the S. D. P. before we are through with them.

I. P. MALONEY.

Massachusetts, September, 1899.

A Fit Correction.

A Fit Correction.

TO THE PEOPLE.—An article in this week's "Bogus." to which is given air inches of space on the editorial page, demands some explanation for those few readers of that abeet who may not be familiar with the facts. I refer to an article regarding the suit of the 3th and 5th A. D. Branch to obtain property of their organization which is held unlawfully by a so-called Workingmen's Club, which is realiyouly a Raines' law violator, filled with "Volkazeitung" constituents.

The suit was brought against this club as a voluntary association; whereas we isarned, too late to make the necessary change, that it is incorporated under the state laws. On that ground the suit was dismissed with costs against the district organization:—and that was the great victory what the "Bogus" sings about.

According to the "Bogus" this is a aph-

According to the "Bogus" this is a sub-

stantial victory. If that be so, then their cake is dough, as the District has only gained

available, Tammany ones,
I suppose they would have us use the same
means to settle questions that the "Volksreitung" element knows so well to provide
themselves with when they try to settle a
point in dispute. I mean—clubs, empty bottles, and bungstarters. But the members of
our organization are above such barbarous
methods.

As their ship state.

As their ship sinks the Kangaroos imagine

but a ripple in remembrance of their transfer ous acts.

Let all the Districts present the front of the 34th and 35th A. D. of New York in treating with this minority element. The right will prevail.

New York, September 25.

Still Firmer Tightening the Screws.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 5, 1899. Jacob Ney, Jr.
Comrade:—I have no inclination to BLUFF nor can I see that I have made any attempt at bluffing. I simply draw your attention to fact.

bluffing. I simply draw your attention to facts.

First—Your statement relative to my question of Erben is MISSTATED. You either did not understand it, or wilfully misrepresented it.

My suggreation that you place notice concerning our propaganda in hotel lobbies, was made, because I believe the travelling salesmen should be made acquainted with our position. We must build up a movement by approaching people with our destrine that are not now conversant with it. They may be methods of a FAKIR, as you say, but Socialists don't grow on trees ready for Ney to pick whenever he is so inclined. It is not due to any lack of effort on my part that unlosists of Cleveland are not Socialists altogether, but we have a goodly number of them, due to preaching the Gospel of Socialism, and I need not take a back seat for any Canton De Leonites.

You assert that you have continually had

You assert that you have continually had to fight Hogan and myself. As to myself I have no knowledge that YOU EVER OP-OSED anything I ever said at meetings at which I was requested to speak. Nor did I force myself upon your Section.

The fact that I nominated men who were elected may constitute in YOUR mind bossism, but not in mine. It is immaterial who nominates; the body ELECTS, and the body is BOSS.

am a wageworker, have never been any-

I am a wageworker, have never thing else, and thing else nor expect to be anything else, and I believe I sm conscious of the class-struggle, and preach it, too, whether you say otherwise or not.

Lebarged Erben WiTH

and preach it, too, whether you say otherwise or not.
Don't forget that I charged Erben WITH
Don't forget that I charged Cohen WITH
SUPPRESSING a letter intended for the Sectien, and which he admitted. It was within
the province of Section Cleveland to do with
that communication that is saw fit, but not
for one man to assume such position.
Should Section Canton desire me to defend
myself agairst your insinuation. I should try
to arrange to meet with the Comrades, and
you or any one would be welcome in challenging or making me to accept an invitation for
a discussion. What I said in my first letter
I stand by. Be TRUTHFUL!

Fraternally yours,
ROBERT BANDLOW.

ROBERT BANDLOW. II.

Cleveland. O., September 5, 1899.

ROBERT BANDLOW.

Dear Sir.—I received your last correspondence over a week ago and was very slow in an answering you, because it wished to watch cannot a watch and the state of the state

take myself unintentionally; you might com-

Yours Truly,
JACOB NEY, JR.
Canton, Ohio, September 15, 1899.

Redeeming Chicago.

TO THE PEOPLE.—Our friends—the middle of the road Kangaroos—called attention some time ago to the readers of the "Kangaroo People" that the reorganized Section Chicago miended to capture the City and State for the S. L. P., and at the same time hinted to watch our SMOKE. Being long on "fairness." but short on "comprehension" they did not know that wherever there is smoke there must also be fire. In this case which will be sufficient with will be sufficient with the content of the case which will be sufficient with the c

know that wherever there is smoke there must also be fire, in tals case which will be sufficient to fire out every freak; smoke out every fraud, and make it too hot for any fakir resting in the S. L. P.

The 5th ward branch imbured with the classions closs knowledge of revolutionary Socialism and spurred on by the gravity of the situation, at once set to work with a will to recover the fair name of the S. L. P. of that district, which it had acquired by its activity—continuous and successful agitation.—Its untiring efforts to instil into the working class a thorough knowledge of revolutionary Socialism together with the correct tactics through which the accomplishment of the Socialist Epublic alone is possible; but had been inspired to a great extent by the gag-law action and rowdyism of the misled followers of the "Fourth Party" promoters on the night of August 21st.

Permanent headquarters have now been

All readers of THE PEOPLE in Chicago are invited to attend.

FIFTH WARD BRANCH, S. L. P. Chicago, September 24, 1899.

TO THE PEOPLE.—The long expected has happened. On September ith a resolution was introduced at a special meeting of the City Central Committee of Section San Francisco, calling for the recognition of the Slobodin N. E. C. This was carried in the Committee by a vote of 13 to 11, and by a referendum submitted to the Assembly District branches for consideration. At the regular meeting of the C. C. C. on September 19, the cauvass of said vote resulted in 76 for, 27 against the resolutions.

tions. At this juncture it was discovered by the local "Slobodinities" that all offices of the Section, excepting the Financial Secretary, and possibly the local Organizer were filled by loyal comrades; and practically all the Section's property was therefore beyond their reach. True to their bourgeois instincts, and in line with the precedent established by their New York proptotype—the "Vz" gang—they proceeded to "depose" everything in sight and demand the surrender of all cash and other properties.

they proceeded to "depose" everything in sight and demand the surrender of all cash and other properties.

On Thursday, Sept. II, in response to a call of the loyal comrades, II signing the same and signifying their willingness to stand straight, a meeting was held with 25 present. A discussion was entered into, which brought out some points hereto overlooked by most of the contrades, and evidently by the "Hobotolinites" as well.

The first clause in the constitution and bylaws of the Section reads: "The Section of San Francisco, having been duly chartered, is an INSEPARABLE part of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States of America, and the National Constitution of the Party, wherein not illegal, is the supreme law of its organization."

This being so, no reorganization was deemed necessary, as the action of 76 or any other number of members could not carry the Section outside of the S, L. P., but such action had only succeeded in carrying outside them who had made such an attempt, by voting for the recognition of the "Slobodin" committee. As the financial secretary has gone with the seceders, that office was declared vacant and filled by a loyal comrade.

After some instructions had been given to officers and committees, the meeting adjourned to meet on September 28, at 8 p. m.

Yours ITALE TARRED TO A STATE OF TARRED TO A

Yours fraternally.
E. T. KINGSLEY.
Organizer Section Santa Clara Co.
JOSEPH H. ALFONSO.

Secretary pro tem., Section San Francisco.

Suppressed Correspondence.

[A Copy.] [A Copy.]

To the FAKE PEOPLE, 134 William street, New York:—Seeing in the issue of the Fake People, published by the S. C. P. A., an article on Labor Day under my signature, which you claim is a speech delivered by me, and its appearance conveying the ideas that I am favorable to your Slob Committee, I wish to protest against such glaring robbery. The said article was one which I contributed to the stee Pierriesse of the Duluth "Labor Warid." favorable to your Slob Committee, I wish to protest against such glaring robbery. The said article was one which I contributed to the Labor Day issue of the Duluth "Labor World," from which you no doubt copied it. You should, if you were honest, give due credit to the "Labor World," from whose columns you stole the article, I may as well be plain with you and say that I do not approve of your course; do not recognize your N. E. C. as legal; and I heartily endores the methods and tactics of the N. E. C., Henry Kuhn, Secretary—and Daniel De Leon, Editor of THE PEO-PLE, as they harmonize with my own idea of how a Socialist Party should be conducted. My article appearing in your Fake People risay lead some of our comrades to believe that I. too, have gone crooked and joined the Kangaroos. This is not nor can I be so, as hone as I read that the second the second property of the party and its constitutional N. E. C., and I will remain so until some proof of its dishonesty is produced. You have accused De Leon of supressing Party matters when they did not meet with his approval. I have as yet seen no proof of the charge. You have several accusations against members of

did not meet with his approval. I have as yet seen no proof of the charge. You have made several accusations against members of the N. E. C., which you have failed to prove. Your paper is a continual round of abuse of Ds Leon, Vogt and Sanial-three men whom I admire and respect. Prove what you tay or shut up and give us a rest, we are third of this farce. Now, if the element you represent is so fair and liberal as you claim, give this room in your paper, so that you may remedy the harm you have done me by ushing my name without my consent and oblige Yours.

ED, KRIZ. Organizer Section Duiuth. West Duluth, Minn., Sept. 28.

II.

[A Copy.]

132 Princeton Avenue,

Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 14, 1899.

A. M. Simons, "Editor," Chicago, Ill.

Sir:—I notice stamped on the last copy of the
"Workers' Call." which I received, notification that my subscription expires with that
issue.

tion that my subscription expires with that issue.

As an adherent of the S. L. P. I have always rejoiced at every attempt made to establish an organ of Socialism, and have ever been glad to give our press what support I coud. But the recent course of the "Workers' Cail" I consider to have been not only detrimental but treasonable to the S. L. P., lusamuch as that which we had considered one of our weapons of battle was at a critical moment turned against us. Further, when we consider that the paper claims to be published for and under control of a Section of the S. L. P., the biow—in the back—becomes all the more despicable. Under the circumstances I must request that you strike my name from the "sub" list of the "Workers' Cail."

JOHN HOSSACK.

LETTER BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspon-

(No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature address.)

W. S. J., LYNN. ——You shouldn't be suprised at the Kingross' knowing little about the "Independent." Remember that this is an American paper, connected with American pistery. Were it published in Timbocctoo, then they might know something about it. The feature of the situation is, however, that they so howing around Henry Austin's great article, like proviling woives around a camp-fire, never during to touch it. Indeed, the chain of evidence is unbreakable.

A. C. DENVER, COLO.—By this time you will have received THE PEOPLE containing detailed information that corrects the report

you speak of. There you will find the full list of the delegates to the S. T. & L. A. convention, their names and the organizations that accredited them all of which will dispose of the false information that you received. Of rourse, many Local Alliances were unrepresented. That is because they lie scattered over the country, without yet having gathered sufficient other Locals to form a District Alliance, and thus sufficient funds to send a delegation.

gation.

C. L. YONKERS, N. '-Nonsense.' There is no substantial truth in that newspaper item about "the Social Democrats having withdrawn from the 'Independent Labor Party.' In order to with 'draw,' there must be something to withdraw from, and something to do the withdrawing. Now, in the case in question, neither was there anything to withdraw from, nor anything to withdraw.

from, nor anything to withdraw.

"COMRADE." NEW YORK.—Your letter,
"An answer to Matchett." is returned. You
are in error if you share his superstition that
others were influenced by his attitude against
the "Volkszeitung":—Socialists are men, they
form their opinions upon facts; and likewise
are you in error if you consider worth saving
any comrade who could fail to see through,
and could be really influenced by. So transparent and self-condemnatory a performance
as that "statement" of his in last week's
llogus.—Socialists are men, they are not
straws driven by every breath of wind. In
cases like this, the Mantie of Charity is the
only thing fit to apply. Let's all now—as this
office has for over a year been delug-spread
that mantie over Charles H. Matchett.

J. A., DENVER, COLO.—We know of no

J. A., DENVER, COLO.—We know of no reason why a Socialist cannot belong to the independent Order of Foresters. But possibly we are not sufficiently informed upon its constitution or principles.

T. Z. C., PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Have no time to answer you by mail such a string of questions. As it would take two cents to return to you your 2-cent stamp, we shall have to remain your debtor to that amount. If you are willing to be answered by "Letter Box," say so, and the answers will be given.

say so, and the answers will be given,

N. S., PUEBLO, COLO.—The Democratic
Convention of 'Se was presided over by Senator White, of California, ite 'works' the
miners and the railway nen,

L. Bryan was nominated by himself. He was
not 'mominated' in the way the term is usually understood. He was favored by Senator
baniel, of Virginia, who was the man who
got Cleveland to send Miles to bruck the Chicago strike.

J. All the silver mine trust magnates favored
Bryan.

R. S., SOUTH NORWALK, CY.-Have no idea what you have reference to. Such matter never reached here.

ter never reached hero.

J. B. C., CLEVELIAND, O.—The issue between you and us is none of the phrases you use. The issue is this, simply: You consider yourself above the obligation to turnish even an allegation of fact for your opinions, which are nothing but conclusions; and we think otherwise. The most eminent and trusted historian will attach foot-notes to his statements to that one may verify them and draw his own conclusions. You think yourself exaited above such duty to the readers whom you seek to reach through these columns. Now, we don't share that estimation of yourself. We know that our thinking and saying so as "billingsgate." But such is our deprayity.

S. NEW YORK, Ere instance, the Step.

S., NEW YORK.—For instance: One Stop-ock, a barber on Sth attrect, between 5th and 5th avenues, is one of the Kangaroos who registered with Tammany.

E. C., ST. PAUL, MINN,—What a question!
Don't you know that the "Vorwhrts," as at
present edited, is nothing but at extract of
the "Volkszeitung." The "Vorwhrts" has
ceased to be a Socialist paper.

ROBERT BANDLOW, CLEVELAND, 0.— The information as to you and Hayes having spoken on Jones' platform, and on the other things stated in that Letter-flox answer, is derived from credible sources in the city of Toledo.

H. N., LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Your ques-tions need no answer now that the ship of Section San Francisco has steadled.

C., SAN JOSE, CAL.—The clipping from the "Class Struggle" that you sent on is collised by several passages of that paper's latest insue. According to it, it is the height of tossism and tyranny not to continue to support a paper that one ceases to respect.

paper that one ceases to respect.

L. J., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—it we find space, we may yet publish several of the letters from the Editor of the "Class Etruggle" to this office on the, until recently, Editor of the "Class Etruggle" to this office on the, until recently, Editor of the San Francisco. "Tageblatt," and the element that supports it. Those letters, together with the points often made in THE PEOPLE upon the drag that these German alleged Socialist papers have been to the Socialist movement in America, completely explain the cituation in Philadelphia, New York and San Francisco. These papers are all on the make, Socialism is but a cloak for them, and the odliors they have gathered are the request of the movement in Germany. That, however, majority of the Party membership idown to July 10, in this city is Kangoroolsh, is a statement wholly without foundation in fact. Indeed, the very hasty illegality of the Kangorocedings is evidence of their hopsiess minority,—due just to the work of THE PEOPLE and the slement it drew into the Party.

J. J. McLe., INDEPENDENCE CAL.—Tou

PLE and the element it drew into the Party.

J. McL., INDEPENDENCE CAL.—You are simply immense. You are s belated Masarene. People try to break into the Partys premises with clubs in their hands and try to crack the heads of the Farty officers, lead by a non-Party member, Philip Bauer, an understrapper of a William Kien (Tamman' job-holder) and yet you insist is saying it is an unseemly fight among Socialists? First establish your premises, to wit, that those men ARE Socialists and worthy of treatment as such, then we may discuss conclusions, Not before. Your letter is returned.

"NEW YORKER." NEW YORK.-Don't you see through it? There is absolutely nothing 'novel' about that plan for a "Workingman's Hall." It is the old, old plan for a drinking establishment.-behind which you will always find some capitalist brower.

Authorized Agents for THE PEOPLE.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Louis Rentelmann, 205½ South Main street, HARTFORD, CONN.; Fred. Fellermann, 2 State street, top floor,

J. E. Alexander, 477 No. Pearl street.

J. E. Alexander, 471 No. Pearl street.

BUPPALO, N. Y.:
B. Reinstein, 521 Broadway.
JOHNSTOWN, N. Y.
Lewis Hookel, 425 No. Perry street.
SYRACUZE, N. Y.
Geo. F. Whaley, Socialist Headquarters,
Room 14, Myer's Hlock.
LYNN, MASS.:
John A. Henley, 46 Green street, resr.
BT. LOUIS, MO.:
Henry J. Poelling, 240 College avenue,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.:
G. Rempler, 1233 Medison avenue,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.:
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.:
Leonard C. Thompson, S. L. P. headquarters,
Calumet Building, Church street,
NEW HAVEN, CONN,
F. Serrer, 21 Nash street,
Chas. Gaus, 1, Thompson street.

ROCKVILLE, CONN.
Chas. Gaus, 1 Thompson street.
ELIZABETH, N. J.:
G. T. Petersen, 222 3rd street.
PATERSON, N. J.:
John C. Butterworth, 116 Albion avenue.

ERIE, PA.: Fred. Uhlmann. PHILADELPHIA, PA.: Max Keller, 1016 Hope street. Sam. Clark, 2275 Letterly street, Kensing-

READING, PA.

Silas Hinkel, 1167 Cotton street.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. A. Dickins, 48 South lith street.
PROVIDENCE, R. L.:
Lawrences Lee. Box 206. Oineyville, R. L.
PAWTUCKET, R. L.:
Austin Boudreau, 40 Lucas street.
TROY, N. Y.

TROY, N. Y.:
John Barnivili, 507 Second street,
DETROIT, MICH.:
P. Priescuse, Jr., 228 Arndt street,
McKEESPORT, PA.:
John Flyna, 522 Lyncoin street,
CINCINNATI, OHIO:
M. Strauss, "Elbe," Flat &
BOSTON, MASS.

M. Straus, "Elbe," Flat 5.

BOSTON, MASS.;
C. Crossdell, 1597 Washington street.
LOWELL, MASS.;
Robert Owen, 504 West Manchester street.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
F. A. Nagler, 161 Highland street.
WOONSCKET, R. L.;
Frank L. Fogarty, 256 Front street.
RICHMOND, VA.
J. E. Madison, cor. Louis and Hellings et.
VANCOUVER, B. C.
W. P. Evens, Room 18, Row 1, Proctors Onbins, Carroll street.

THE WHYS AND THE WHERE-FORS OF THE PRESENT TROUBLE. .

Address of the State Committee, S.L.P., of Illinois, and of Section Chicago, S.L.P., to Their Constituents.

COMRADES OF CHICAGO AND ILLINOIS It having been resolved by the loyal Section of Chicago to issue an explanatory leaflet to the Comrades of the State and city, we beg to present herewith a brief review of the causes of the present commotion within the Party, and more especially in the City of Chicago.

Holding to the philosophy that the sconomic interests of the individual are economic interests of the individual are the main spring to each individual's actions, and examining the present differences from that standpoint, we find many hostile forces, operating from different economic directions, but all marshalling their energies and venting their spleen against the good old ship of the Socialist Labor Party, bent on the Party's disruption and undoing.

First and foremost among these is First and foremost among these is the "Volkszeitung" Pusblishing Association of New York City. Fearing the loss of filthy profits, that Publishing Association had been diligently striving to stab the Party in the back ever since the move was made in New York to start a DAILY PEOPLE. Public interests and private interests have ever-conflicted. A Party-owned Socialist conflicted. A Party-owned Socialist paper and a privately-owned Socialist paper could not both flourish at the same time. An excuse had to be found to start a rebellion. The following was

First, relying on the fekir unions for rist, relying on the least unions to the sale of its half-baked Socialist paper, the "Volkszeitung" corporation found a pretext in the Party's attitude towards the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. Thereupon followed their systematic attacks on, and misrepre-sentations of the doings of the Party's systematic attacks on, and mistry sentations of, the doings of the Party's National Executive Committee. Hence the claim was made that the Party's endorsement of the alliance favored only the organizing of the "unorganized"; meaning thereby that no attempt should the service in those trades in meaning thereby that no attempt should be made to organize in those trades in which an organization, however weak or harmful, existed. A ridiculous claim For while only about three per cent, of the working class are organized, nearly every trade and calling is represented in these "organizations."

Next, the "Volkszeitung," deriving its inspiration from unknown but discov-

inspiration from unknown but discoverable sources, sought to instill into the propertyless rank and file of the S. L. P. the taxation sentiments of the property-holding middle class snobocracy, to the undoing of the S. L. P.

For these all-sufficient reasons the Party's N. E. C. determined on severing all connections with the "Volkszeitung" Publishing Association, and proceeded

all connections with the "Volkszeitung" Publishing Association, and proceeded to submit such proposition to a referendum vote of the Party membership. Fearing the return of this vote, well knowing how disastrous it would be for them, the "Volkszeitung" element at once determined upon and effected, from their standpoint, the overthrow of the Party's N. E. C., and, with the assistance of a foresworn Board of Appeals Grawing its inspiration from peals, drawing its inspiration from some like mysterious source, sought to confiscate the Party's national Eng-ish organ, and successfully confiscated the Party's German organs, together with the Party's mailing lists and at least \$4,000 of the Party's money.

least \$4,000 of the Party's money.

Obviously, the Party was now confronted with a condition which demanded that every man should do his duty. Did they do so? Yes—all with the exception of Sections Philadelphia, Chiesgo, San Francisco, and several Chicago, San Francisco, and several

minor dupes of these.

How shall we account for the traitorcus conduct of these Sections? Right here let us return to first principles. The economic interests of the individual are the mainspring to the indi-vidual's actions. As it is with the in-dividual, so it is with aggregations of self-seeking individuals; the grabbers in each clique will act in unison with the clique when the grabbers' interests

Each of these Sections considers itself quite strapping youngsters now; each of them has a paper; each has an "editor"; and each a more or less nu-"editor"; and each a more or less nu-merous list of contributors. None of these is affluent. All of them are am-bitious. All may believe in Socialism, but all do believe in salaries. Hence all cried in unison: "Move the N. E. C. from New York!" "Also the National organs!" This under their breath, and especially the salaries. Though each rebellious Section—notably Chicago— suspected the other rebellious Sections rebellious Section—notably Chicago—suspected the other rebellious Sections, their actions were much the same, all alike being moved by the same selfish economic interests. Each aspired to become the proprietor of the national organs. And each desired to become the seat of the N. E. C. because of the honors and salaries attached thereto.

In Chicago of recent years we have

In Chicago of recent years we have been enrolling members rapidly. Stenographers, one or two professors, and several lawyers. Many of them possessed of a fair gift of gab and a smatering of education, but most of them, professionately possessed no consideration. unfortunately, possessed no conspicu-ously visible means of support, their incomes being probably slightly below incomes being probably slightly below that of the proprietor of a second-rate psanut stand. The present necessities of these are an ever pressing factor. Accustomed by instinct and training to make their livelihood by fishing in troubled waters, they are the coyotes of the Labor Movement. Seldow settle. of the Labor Movement. Seldom satisof the Labor Movement. Seldom satis-fied, and ever hungry they perch buz-zard-like upon the fence in eager an-ticipation of a meal at the Party's dis-memberment. And, as we have evi-dence to substantiate, had even planned the formation of a "Fourth Party," with the "Workers' Call" and certain local individuals playing a conspicuous part

The present form of organization does not provide sufficient salaries to all the aspirants to salaried positions. Hence one split, two splits, or a dozen splits if they are to have their way, must be effected.

Comrades of Chicago and Illinois! Stand you with, or stand you against the schemers? If you stand with them, then wink to see the good old Party's attempted assassination, past efforts negatived, future difficulties multiplied, and gently stick your fists in your pockets, and fish out the salaries. The suspended Section has violated every principle of organization. Just as the Kangaroos usurped the powers of the

N. E. C., so the suspended Section of Chicago usurped the powers of the N. E. C. by setting itself up as the proper party to receive the referendum vote of the country.

Had they been loyal members of the Party, they could have appealed on their suspension to the National Board of Appeals, and if that decision went against them, to a referendum vote. Did they do so? No. They feared to face the decision of the Party.

With the true instincts of the traitor. they seek by slander and vituperation to inflict the greatest possible damage on the S. L. P. preparatory to setting up in business for themselves.

Our speakers will then say, Vote the S. L. P. ticket. The workingmen will Our speakers with then say, vote the S. L. P. ticket. The workingmen will ask, "Which S. L. P. ticket?" The pub-lic will say, "You see they can't agree amongst themselves; Socialists, are no different from other people except that they have a few more wheels in their heads."

Comrades! Those who would burst the S. L. P. will get their pay from the enemies of the working class. Swing your axe and swing it hard, and bring it down upon the head of every man who from love of pelf or blind ambition places the interests of the individual before the welfare of the Socialist La-

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE, SECTION CHICAGO, S. L. P.

Trades' & Societies' Calendar.

Standing advertisements of Trades Unions and other Societies (not exceeding five lines) will be inserted under this heading heroafter at the rate of 25.00 per annum.

Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their places of meetings.

GENERAL OFFICE, SOCIALIST TRADE
AND LABOR ALLIANCE: 23 Duane street,
Room 36, New York City. General Secretary: William L. Brower. Financial Secretary, Murphy. General Executive Board
Meetings: 1st, 3rd and 5th Thursday evenings at 8 p. m. Secretary Board of Appeals:
Max Keller, 1016 Hope street, Philadelphia,
Ps. 253

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE meets every second and fourth Monday, at 8 P. M., at 88 Avenue C, New York.

E. SIFF, 410
362 Canal street, Financial Secretary.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in the hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Spring-field avenue, Newark, N. J.

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of 12d and 23d A. D. 's, S. L. P., 118 E. 119th street, New York. Business meetings every Tuesday. Free reading room open from 7.30 p. m. to 10.30 p. m. every even-ing. Subscriptions for this paper received

MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ALLIANCE, NO. 1028, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Headquarters 79 East 4th street, Meetings every Friday at 12 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, President; Aug. Lantz, Corr. Sec'y, 79 East 4th street.

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every second and fourth St nday, at 10 A. M., at 528 E. 11th street. Secretary K. Wallberg.

PROGRESSIVE CLOTHING CUTTERS'
AND TRIMMERS' UNION, L. A. 68 of S. T.
& L. A. Headquarters, 66 East 4th street,
Labor Lyceum, Regular meeting 1st and
3d Thursdays, at 8 p. m.

SKANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P. Meets second and fourth Sunday of every mouth at 10.30 c clock a. m., at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, 158-160 Third avenue, New York City. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist Weekly, Scand. Am. Ar-betaren.

SOCIALIST SCIENCE CLUB, S. L. P., 34th and 36th A. D.'s, Southeast cor. of 140th St. and 3d Ave. Meeting every Friday at 8 P. M.

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY," No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office, 11½ Second avenue. Telephone Call: 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m.

WORKINGMEN'S EDUCATIONAL CLUB.
14th Assembly District. Business meeting
every Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, in
the Clubheuse, 52 East 11th street. English lectures every Sunday evening. Bowling alley and billiard room open every
evening. Visitors welcome.

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OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE— Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 61 Beekhan street, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS (pro tem.)
-Thomas Curran, Secretary, 64 Hanover
street, Providence, R. I.

SOCIALIST LAROR PARTY OF CAN-ADA-A. B. Barter, Secretary, 860 Rich-mond street, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY— 147 East 23rd street, New York City. (The party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party arrequirements can go in that are not in thi, office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

General Vote

On the nominations made for permanent seat of the National Board of Ap-

To the members of the S. L. P. Comrades:-For the permanent seat of the Na-tional Board of Appeals there have been

nominated: PROVIDENCE, R. L., by Sections Phœnix, Ariz.; Arroyo Grande, Lom-poc, Los Angeles, Santa Clara Co., Cal.; Rockvale, Colo.; Bridgeport, Hartford, Milford, New Britain, New Haven, New London, Rockville, Nos. 1 and 2. South London, Rockville, Nos. 1 and 2. South Norwalk, Stamford, Conn.; Washington, D. C.; Collinsville, Jacksonville, Glen Carbon, Ill.; Evansville, Ind.; Pittsburg, Kans.; Baltimore, Md.: Newport, Ky.; Boston, Cambridge, Chelsea, Everett, Fall River, Haverhill, Holyoke, Nos. 1 and 2, Lawrence, Lynn, Medford, New Bedford, Pittsfield, Peabody, Revere, Somerville, Springfield, Stoneham, Taunton, Woburn, Worcester, Mass.; Somerville, Springfield, Stoneham, Taunton, Woburn, Worcester, Mass.; Duluth, St. Paul, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Lincoln, Neb.: Essex County, Hudson County, Passaic County, Sussex County, Union County, N. J.; Buffalo, College Point, New York, Richmond Borough, New York (Scand.), Woodhaven, Mount Kisco, Newburgh, Onondaga County, Kisco, Newburgh, Onondaga County, Peekskill, Pleasantville, Schenectady, Sing Sing, Yonkers, N. Y.; Akron, But-ler, Cleveland, Cincinnati. Columbus, Ohio; Allentown, Du Bois, Erie, Fayette City, Homestead, Jeannette, Philadel-phia, Pittsburg, Scranton, Shenandoah, Stoneboro, Pa.; Central Falls, Cumber-land, Pawtucket, Providence, Woonland, Pawtucket, Providence, Woon-Barre, Vt., Nos. 1 and 2; Richmond, Roanoke, Va.; Pasco, Seattle, Spokane, Tacoma, Whatcom, Wash.; West Supe-

PITTSBURG, PA., by Sections Figart, Grove City, Houtzdale, McKeesport, Roscoe, Sutersville, West Newton, Wilmerding, Pa.

BOSTON, MASS., by Sections Utica, N. Y.; Blythescale and Buena Vista, Pa. CHICAGO, ILL., by Sections Vallejo and Watsonville, Cal.; Russell Gulch,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., by Sections Muncle, Ind.; Louisville, Ky.; Omaha,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., by Sections East St. Louis, Ill.; Richmond, Ind. DENVER, COLO., by Sections Denver

and Grand Junction, Colo.

NEW YORK, N. Y., by Section Mont-

MILWAUKEE, WIS., by Section Dav-DETROIT, MICH., by Section Hol-

land, Mich.
LIMA, OHIO, by Section Lima, O.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, by Section Sections will proceed to submit this

vote at the next regular meeting, and report the vote cast for each or any of the foregoing cities not later than NOVEMBER 18, 1899, on which day the vote closes.

There is no need of sending out special voting blanks for this vote. Organizers, as soon as their respective Sections

have voted, will please make report at once, stating the number of votes cast for any one of the foregoing cities.

By order of the National Executive Committee, S. L. P. HENRY KUHN, Secretary.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Meeting held October 3rd, with P. Fiebiger in the chair. Absent, Brown and Keep, the latter excused. The fin-ancial report for week ending Septem-ber 30th showed receipts, \$59.75; expenditures, \$81.60.

ditures, \$51.50.
SectionReading, Pa., which had for some time been wobbling back and forth, and had been worked upon by the Barnes-Parker-Long fraternity, finally took a stand, and decided to cast its lot with the Kangaroos. Resolutions to suspend and to at once proceed to reorganize." Saginaw, Mich., and Chelsea. Mass., also suspended, the latter place having already been reorganized, while the former will be looked after by the Michigan State Committee. San Francisco Section reported that they considered reorganization superfluous, cause htose who had voted for the Kan-garoos had thereby simply placed them-selves outside of the S. L. P.; that the selves outside of the S. L. P.: that the officers of the Section were loyal, and that the Section would go right on with its work. A new State Committee had been elected, and an address to the Sections would soon be issued. The Secretary of the new Stae Committee is Fred. W. Low, 908 Larkin street, San Francisco, Cal., and all communications for the California State Committee should be addressed to him.

mittee should be addressed to him.

Charters were granted to the following Sections: Malden, Mass.; Lowell, Mass.; Chelsea, Mass.; Rensselaer, N. Y.

The following Sections reported their vote on the San Francisco resolution for a special national convention: San Antonio and El Paso, Tex.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Batavia, N. Y.; Tacoma and Spokane, Wash.; Bridgeville, Stoneboro, Walker's Mills, Kane, Pa.; Hallowell, Maine; Cumberland, Woonsocket, Pawtucket, Providence, Burrillville, R. I.; Lynn, Haverhill, Stoneham, Lawrence, Peabody, Taunton, Mass.; West Haven, Milford, Waterbury, New London, Hartford, Ansonia, Conn.; Holland, Mich.; Dayton, Massillon, Lima, Akron, Ohio; St. Louis, Mo.; Minneapolis, Duluth, Minn.; casting 93 votes for and 416 against the resolution, which makes it a grand total up to date of 164 for and The following Sections reported their it a grand total up to date of 164 for and 67 against. Organizers Hickey and Keinard sent

reports covering their work in Cali-fornia and Oregon and Kentucky and Ohio respectively. JOHN J. KINNEALLY.

Recording Secretary.

CHICAGO.—The enclosed resolution was adopted at the meeting of Section Chicago, 8. P., Friday evening Sept. 22, on the death of L. C. Thoramarck. WHEREAS, It is with regret that we heard

of the death of Comrade L. C. Thorsmarck, who in the activity of life, was an ardent apostle of revolutionary Socialism, an unfaitering defender of all those who earn their bread in the awest of their brow, and an unflieching advocate of the uncompromising Socialist Labor Party; therefore be it RESOLVED, That Section Chicago, S. L. P., extends to the family of our departed comrade its sympathy in their hour of bereavement and sorrow; and be it further RESOLVED, that a copy of these resolu-

RESOLVED. That a copy of these resolu-tions be spread upon the minutes of Section Chicago and be published in THE PEOPLE. Chicago and be published in THE PROFES.
We are moving along in this city somewhat slow, but nevertheless are gaining ground right along. The "Fourth Party" promoters are saving up their nickles to present them to the convention (which one I do not know) and with their saved up millions will break into camp again, glorious in their achievement of being able to stand alone, and foolish enough to believe the S. L. P. is built upon their nickles.

MASSACHUSETTS.

TO THE SECTIONS OF THE STATE.

TO THE SECTIONS OF THE STATE.

Dear Contrades.—This is the State campaign
tour of the organizer for 1869.

Springfield. October 9: Holyoke, 10. II and
12: Northampton, 13; Chicopec, 14; Weatfield.
15: Pittafield. 16: Adams, 17: North Adams, 18;
Athol. 19: Fitchburg, 29: Clinton, 21: Taunton, 22: Fall River, 21 and 24; New Bedford,
25 and 26.

Advertising matter, such as posters and
flyers, can be had by applying to the S. C. C.,
the Sections paying express charges only.

Flease notify us as soon as possible how
many of each you will want, stating the date,
the hour and the hall in which the meeting is
to be held.

Subscription lists are being sent out and

to be held.

Subscription lists are being sent out and each Section is to have one half of all collections. Do not wait until the lists are full before returning; we can do much better work when the money keeps coming in even if in small objustities.

Yours fraternally, L. D. USHER, Sec'y.

MINNESOTA.

SECTION MINNEAPOLIS.—At its regular monthly meeting, Sept. 28, 1896, Section Minneapolis voted in favor of a special National Convention to be held at the City of Chicago not later than November 1, 1899, and also passed the following resolution which we submit for publication. The vote on this resolution was 18 for and 4 against:

RESOLVED, That Section Minneapolis demand that all Sections and members who were members in good standing on and prior to July 9th last, be entitled to representation in our special National Convention, provided we hold one; and that the result of the vote on this resolution be reported to the National Secretary, to THE FEOPLE at 61 Beekman street, New York, and to the "Workers' Cail" for publication. secret, New Yors, and street, New Yors, and for publication.
Yours truly,
THEO. ZOLLNER, Organizer,
ANNA A. MALEY, Secretary.

NEW YORK.

SECTION GREATER NEW YORK.—Meeting of the General Committee, September 30, 1898, at 523 E. 11th street. Comrades S. D. Cooper and A. Kihn presided. Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read. The Credentials' Committee reports favorably on delegates Albert Ulrich, 30th A. D., N. Y., and Ephraim Siff, 32d and 33d A. D. S. N. Y. Reports concurred in and delegates seated. Fifty-seven new members were admitted. The Executive Committee reports that Organizer Abelson is sick and that Rudolph Kats has been appointed to fill his place temporarily.

has been appointed to hit are posterity.

Subdivisions and individual comrades are urged to turn in money for the trolley workers' pienic, the Arlington Hall festival and the campaign fund.

The nominations thus far made were endorsed. Nominations to be made hereafter were referred for approval to the Executive Committee.

were referred for approval to the Executive Committee.

The Grievance Committee reports that in the case of Hammer against Havidon neither appeared though summoned twice. Referred back to the Committee.

In the case of the Organizer against L. Schmidt, W. Spuhr, J. Nuesske, and F. Harth, none of the defendants appeared before the Committee. It recommends their expulsion. Concurred in.

In the case of the 21st A. D., Br. 2, Brooklyn, against Max Spector, the Committee recommends suspension for six months. As the debate brought out the fact that the Committee was not made acquainted with the character and desings of said Spector, it was amended to expel him, and the amendment was carried.

The Entertainment Committee reports that

amended to expel him, and the amendment was carried.

The Entertainment Committee reports that the proceeds from the Arlington Hall festival are coming in very slowly. Organizations are urged to settle as soon as possible as the proceeds are needed for the campaign.

Moved and carried to hold a meeting on thion Square preceded by a parade. The date is to be fixed by the Executive Committee.

Delegate J. Ebert brings up the communications of Ch. Matchett and C. L. Furman to the Kangaroo organ. He states that the members of the American Branch of Brooklyn regard their action as a stab in the back, and moves te instruct the Organizer to prefer charges against them. The motion was carried.

charges against them. The motion was carited.

Delegate Cooper moves to adopt the resolution adopted by the Massachusetts State Convention calling on subdivisions to discontinue
the circulation of the "Workers Call," a paper
depending for its existence on a private publishing company, the "Class Struggle," or any
other paper vhatavever, "which does not uncompromisinally, unequivocally and loyally
support the S. L. P. and the legally instituted
National Executive Committee, of which Henry Kuhn is National Secretary." The motion
was carried.

Delegates were instructed to call the attention of the Assembly Districts to the imperative need of having THE PEOPLE for sale at
all open air meetings.

The Tist Assembly District requests that
seven stamps, which had been lost, should be
replaced. The request was granted.

A roil call of organizations was then taken
up. The following organizations made reports: New York—6th and 10th A. D.'s, 12th,
13th, 14th, 15th, 18th, 19th, 5th, 25th, 23td, 25th,
25th, 25th, 25th, 25th and 23d, 34th and 35th A. D.'s,
and Branch S. Brooklyn—4th, 6th, 7th, 17th,

isth, 14th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 50th, 21st, 22rd, 28th, 28th, 32th, 32d, 34th and 35th A. D.'s, and Branch S. Brooklyn—4th, 6th, 7th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 19th, 21st A. D.'s, and American Branch. The last-named organization has decided to dishand and organize the 10th A. D. The 28th A. D. reports that it will hold a festival on Saturday, October 7, at 4ti E. 71st at. A Committee consisting of Comrades Cooper, Scheurer and Deutsch was appointed to aid the Assembly Districts in attending to a renewal of the subscriptions to THE PEOPLES. Adjournment followed.

H. SIMPSON, Rec. Sec'y.

BROOKLYN.-H. Simpson will lecture on "The Materialist Conception of History," at Wurzler's Hall, 35 Washington street, on Sunday, October 8th, at 8 P. M.

PUERTO RICO.

PUNTA-PIERRA (San Juan).—This body has decided to meet every Thursday evening, at 7 p. m., and every Sunday afternoon at 3 p. m. It now consists of 50 members. It was decided to engage permanent quarters, and a seal to be used in the communications with the State Committee, and the N. E. C. A motion to open a voluntary contribution for the purchase of a red fing was placed on the order of business for the next session.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE.

Reguiar meeting held with Comrade D. Klein acting as chairman.

New delegates seated from 26th, 22d and 23d Assembly Districts, New York: and 12th, 16th, 18th and 20th Assembly Districts, Brooklyn. Minutes of previous meeting were adopted as read. Committee on Fastival brought in its report. Same revived, and in view of the fact that most comrades are occupied in the campaign, which should receive all available time and energy, the Festival matter was laid over. The following organizations reported work for THE PEOPLE: New York—12th, 16th, 20th, 30th, 34th and 35th, 18th 18th, 17th and 20th Assembly Districts. Brooklyn—12th, 18th, 18th, 17th and 20th Assembly Districts; Section Essex County, N. J. Organizer reported that for the last three months about 1:000 new subscribers for THE PEOPLE were obtained in New York, and that while it is very encouraging, more should have been done by the comrades of New York in view of the large territory and the fact that the Daily People is to be published here.

On account of the present campaign only one meeting will be held in the month of October, on Monday, the 18th. As many comrades have to go long distances to get home, it was decided to call upon the delegates to come to the meetings earlier, so that these may open not later than at £30 p. m.

Members of the Executive Board will meet on Sunday afternoon, at 4 p. m, at 58 Avenue C.

JULIUS HAMMER, Soc'y.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

PLATFORM.

The Socialist Labor party of the United States, in Convention assembled, re-asserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of

With the founders of the American republic, we hold that the purpose of With the founders of the American republic, we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty and of happiness.

With the founders of this republic, we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the neoule in common.

must likewise belong to the people in common.

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations upon that class. Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted that the plutocrace.

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy

Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated that the people may be kept in bondage.

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children.

enslavement of women and children.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence. The time is fast coming, however, when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall.

therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization. of civilization.

Resolutions.

With a view to immediate improvement in the condition of labor we present the following demands:

1. Reduction in the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of

production.

2. The United States to obtain possession of the mines, railroads, canals, telegraphs, telephones and all other means of public transportation and communication; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under control of the Federal Government and to elect their own superior officers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons.

3. The municipalities to obtain possession of the local railroads, ferries, water works, gas works, electric plants and all industries requiring municipal franchises; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under control of the municipal administration and to elect their own superior officers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons.

4. The public lands to be declared inalienable Revocation of all land grants to corporations or individuals, the conditions of which have not been compiled with.

5. The United States to have the exclusive right to issue money.
6. Congressional legislation providing for the scientific management of forests and waterways, and prohibiting the waste of the natural resources.

Inventions to be free to all; the inventors to be remunerated by the

8. Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes

9. School education of all children under fourteen years of age to be compulsory, gratuitious and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clotming, books, etc., where necessary.

10. Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Un-

abridged right of combination. 11. Prohibition of the employment of children of school age and the employment of female labor in occupations detrimental to health or morality.

Abolition of the convict labor contract system.

Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities (county,

12. Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities (county, city, state and nation).

13. All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equalization of woman's wages with those of men where equal service is performed.

14. Laws for the protection of life and limb in all occupations, and an efficient employers' liability law.

15. The people to have the right to propose laws, and to vote upon all measures of importance, according to the referendum principle.

16. Abolition of the veto power of the Executive (national, state and municipal) wherever it exists.

17. Abolition of the United States Senate and all upper legislative chambers.

Municipal self-government. 19. Direct vote and secret ballots in all elections. Universal and equal right of suffrage without regard to color, creed or sex. Election days to be legal holidays. The principle of proportional representation to be intro-

20. All public officers to be subject to recall by their respective constituencies 21. Uniform civil and criminal law throughout the United States. Af-ministration of justice to be free of charge. Abolition of capital punishment.

LUCIEN SANIAL, of New York,

Will deliver an address under the auspices of Section Boston, S. L. P.,

Sunday Evening, October 8, 1899, At 8 P. M.,

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